BOMBAY COURIER

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2066.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUART

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS,
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED
THE
SACRED HISTORICAL BOOKS OF CEYLON,
Translated into English by the Budhist Official Interpreters,
FROM
SINGALESE MANUSCRIPTS.
IN THE POSSESSION OF SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,
CONTAINING

The Mahâ-vansi; or, the Doctrine, Race, and Lineage of Budha; The Rajâ-ratnacari; or, the Jewel Mine, or, Ocean of Kings; The Rajâ-vali, or, the Series of Kings.

WITH HISTORICAL NOTES AND PREFACE,
BY EDWARD UPHAM, M. R. A. S.
Author of "The History and Doctrines of Budhism."

THESE Manuscripts consist of three Distinct Works.

1. The Mahâ-vansi, which is one of the most highly esteemed of all the Budhist sacred books, being throughout composed in Palee. This work has been so carefully preserved, that but slight differences are observable between the most ancient and more modern copies; it does not appear at what period it was composed, but it has been existing from the period that the sacred Books of Ceylon were originally written, and it contains "The Doctrine, Race, and Lineage of the Budha," and is in fact the authentic annals of Budhism.

2. The Raja-ratnacari was written by a priest of the Pansila, called Abeja-raja piriwana; it is extracted out of ancient books, and is of high authority, being scarcely less esteemed than the Maha-vansi, itself; it contains an History of the Budha by an abridgement of the Maha-vansi, as well as records the erection of the temples, and the history of the Kings, from the first King Wyayaraja, 540 years B. C. to the conquest of Ceylon by the Portuguese in 1540.

3. The Raja-vali is the work of many hands, and compiled from the local histories, which are inserted as corollaries and additions to the two more important works already cited.

These three works, therefore, comprise all the authentic annals of Budhism, drawn from their own sources.

The patronage of the public is invited to this Publication, which will be completed in Three Volumes, Demy Octavo, Price to Subscribers Two Guineas. An early transmission of names is desired, as it is intended to limit the impression to the number demanded.

Names of Subscribers received by Messrs. Parbury and Allen, Leadenhall Street; Howell and Stewart, 295. Holborn;

J. Parker, Oxford; Deighton and Son, Cambridge; John Upham, Bath, Paris: Chez Messrs. Dondey-Dupre (Proprietaries du Journal Asiatique.)
Rue Richlieu, 67.

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A paper for the names of Subscribers lies for Signature at the Rooms of the Literary Society.

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INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.
In the matter of John Saunders an Insolvent.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that by order of Court dated 15th day of August instant, the first Monday in the month of October next is appointed for the Court, to take into Consideration, whether a dividend may be beneficially made, amongst the Creditors of the above Insolvent, out of the monies belonging to his Estate Collected by the Common assignee, and on the day so fixed the said Insolvent and Assignee and any Creditors willing to do so, may attend the Court, and all objections to the Schedule of the Insolvent and to the accounts or Conduct of the Assignee, and any Claims of any Creditors which may not have been previously determided. shall be then heard and determined, either by such Court immediately, or upon a reference to the Examiner.

The Books of the Insolvent have been balanced, and are now open for the inspection of his Creditors at the office of the Common assignee.

D. B. SMITH,
Clerk.

OAK LANE,
19th August, 1831. [279]

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That NABAB MEERZAH MANWARALLY KHAN residing at Bhendy Bazar without the fort, now a Prisoner in the Bombay Goal, hath presented his Petition praying for the benefit of the act 9 Geo. IV. Cap. 73.

D. B. SMITH.
Clerk.
Oak Lane, 20th August, 1831. [305]

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS WILLIAM BROWNE late of Bombay Esquire deceased. having been granted to THOMAS JEFFERIES of the same place Gentleman one of the Executors named in the said Will, reserving the right of John Dillon Browne Esq. a Captain in the Honorable Company's Military Service on their Bombay Establishment, the other Executor therein named to come in and prove the same, all persons interested therein, are hereby apprized thereof, dated this 16th day of August 1831.

MORGAN,
[270] PETITIONERS PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JOHN RITCHIE, late of Bombay Merchant, deceased having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY PATRICK HADOW, and PATRICK STEWART, of Bombay, Merchants, Executors of the said deceased therein named, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.---Dated this 19th day of August 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
[281] PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES SAMUEL ROBERT DRUMMOND, late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to CURSETJEE CAWASJEE of Bombay Merchant, the sole Executor of the said deceased therein named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof; Dated this 19th day of August, 1831.

E. C. MORGAN.
[280] PROCTOR.

NOTICE.—On the 26th September next to be sold by public Auction the household furnitnre of WILLIAM MONEY Esq. consisting of Drawing Room Couches, Tables, Chairs, Lamps, Wall Shades, Sideboard, Dining Tables, Screens, Bedroom furniture, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Set, Glasses &c. &c. A handsome Bengal built Carriage with double English Springs and Harness nearly new.

To be sold at the House formerly occupied by Mr. NICOL on the road to Malabar Point.
[273] *Bombay, 15th August*, 1831.

GLOBE INSURANCE OFFICE,
1830.—1834.

MESS'RS. DIROM CARTER and Co. having been appointed Agents to the above Office, beg to inform the Mercantile Community that they are willing to grant Policies of Insurance on all descriptions of sea risques.
Bombay, 19*th August*, 1831. [281]

THIS day Saturday the 20th August at Noon, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. Will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, a variety of damaged Goods landed from the Jane Young, consisting of Hair. Cloths, Horse and Furniture, Brushes, detonating Gun Caps, Pictures, German Spectacles, Cypress Wine, Sweetmeats, Biscuits, Sponge Perfumery, Regimental Caps, Coats, &c. Soap, a Butt and a Hhd. of Sherry, Medicines, Old sails and various other Articles, Terms *Cash*, and the Lots to be cleared forthwith.

And on Wednesday next the 24th inst. they will sell an Invoice of Fancy, Captain's and Abenethy's Biscuits, Gingerbread &c. a six Light Chandelier, a pair of Elegant 2 Light Girandoles, Spare Shades of sorts, Claret and Wine Glasses, and a variety of other Goods.

AT NOON.
Any Cattle or carriages that may offer.
[276]

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. the following wines.

1st Growth English
Claret (Carbonell)... Rs. 45 per Doz. } in 3 and 6 Doz. Cases.
2d ditto. do. do..... 30 " "
Very Superior old Port. 24 " "
Do. do. Pale Sherry do. 26 " "

Also the following Choice French Wines imported per L' Hebe.
Gran Vind de Rochette. Rs. 25 per Doz.
" " Monton..... 25 " "
St. Julien Medoc..... 18 " "
St. Estephe..... 18 " "
Hautbrion..... 16 " "

Choice old Lisbon Wine in wood and Bottle at very moderate rates—and a small Parcel of old Marcella Wine at 8 Rs. per Dozen Quarts. [277]

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Have received for Sale on Commission the undermentioned Books,

Pope's Customs, 1 Vol..... Rs. 25
Lady Morgan's France in 2 Vols. Octavo..... 20
Siddons on Gesture and Action, with 120 engravings..... 10
Comic Offering for 1831..... 6
Hoods comic Annual for 1831.... 6
[295] *Bombay, 20th August*, 1831.

FOR SALE.—A Brown Horse, aged 6 years, 14½ hands high, capital Saddle Horse; for Price, and further particulars Apply to Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.
[296] *Bombay, 20th August*, 1831.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.---On Tuesday 23d current, will hold their usual public Sale and dispose of chiefly without limit, the following Miscellaneous collection of Goods viz. The remains of an Invoice of Braziery consisting of Brass and Iron Hinges, Screws, Door Locks, Drawer Handles &c. Plated Candlesticks. Cut and plain Glass Ware, French and Portuguese Paper, Europe Quills, black lead Pencils, Queens Ware Dinner sets, Sundry Wines, Beer and Liquors, 50 boxes of Bloom Raisins, Berkley Cheese in cannisters, brown Soap in boxes, real and imitation Manilla Segars, a variety of useful Household Furniture and at 1 P. M. a few Saddle and draught Horses.

N. B. At about 11 o'clock in the forenoon will commence the *positive* Sale of nearly two hundred uncleared lots on account of the first purchasers.

Forbes Street, 20th August, 1831, [306]

FRESH OILMAN STORES

BECK AND CO, respectfully recommend to the notice of their Patrons and Friends, a small Investment of fresh Oilman Stores from the well known House of POWELL BROWN and Co. consisting of fresh Salmon in large and small Cannisters, salted Salmon and Herrings in Kegs, Berkley and Pine Cheeses, Yorkshire Hams, Tart Fruits of sorts, Sauces of sorts in pints, Pickles, Durham Mustard, white Wine Vinegar, pearl Barley in Cannisters, and a small quantity of English Butter in Jars.
Forbes Street, 20th Augt. 1831. [303]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION. Having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MALLJEE NARRANJEE late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, may be granted to CRUSTNAJEE BHEWJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant a Creditor on the Estate of the deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 12th August 1831.

PATCH,
[284] PROCTOR.

जाहिर खबर

कैलासवासी मुंबईकर हींदु मालजी नारणजी याचे सर्व वित्तविषयाचे अखत्यार घ्यावयाकरितां मुंबई जुडिकेटरचे सुप्रीमकोर्टांत कृष्णाजी भिवजी मुंबईचा हींदु राहाणार ह्याच कैलासवासीचा वित्तविषयाचा हक मागणार आहे याहि अर्ज केला आहे किं आम्हास द्यावे याबाबद जे कोणि समंध ठेवित असतिल त्यांस जाण व्हावें ताा १२ आगष्ट १८३१

पाव
वकिल

TO be sold by public Outcry at 11 o'clock on Wednesday the 24th Instant at the Godown (No. 1) opposite the Police Office, for the benefit of those concerned, several packages of Cotton Piece Goods, consisting of Mulls, Jacconets, Lappets, Cambrics, Printed Handkerchiefs, Chintz; &c. landed in a damaged state from the Ship Gipsey.

Terms Cash, and the Goods to be delivered within three days of the sale, or to be resold at the risk of the purchaser.
[268] *Bombay 19th Aug.* 1831.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALBARIANS. Price Rupees Two.
Courier Office, 20th August, 1831.
[283]

BURJORJEE AND COWASJEE,---beg leave most respectfully to inform the Gentlemen at the Presidency and Outstations, that they have for Sale in their Shop next to Messrs. Shotton's Office the following articles lately purchased from the Ship Gipsey viz. Welcher's Bacon, Mutton Ham, Jew Beef, Pig Cheek, Pickled Oysters, Fresh Salmon, Stelton and Glocester Cheeses, and Preserved Jam and Jelly.

From American Ship Nerius, Bloom Raisins, Mackerrel and Salmon fish, Maccaroney, Liquor and Marrow Skin.

They have still a few cases of Brandy, Gin, Rum and Whisky from the Flying Fish, and a small quantity of Old Tom.
[297] *Bombay, 20th August*, 1831.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Interests of the late Mr. ROBERT FINLAY, AND MR. JOHN RITCHIE in our firm have ceased.

MR. CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART, has been admitted a Partner from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be conducted under the firm of RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

RITCHIE FINLAY AND CO.,
[301] *Bombay 19th August* 1831.

MADEIRA WINE, from KEIRS AND CO,—A few pipes and hhds of very choice, highly flavored Madeira, just imported per "Duke of Roxburgh," for Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. Price Rs. 650 per Pipe, and Rs. 350 per Hhd. [271]
Bombay, 18th August, 1831.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY,—most respectfully begs to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that he has received from England by the Ship Elizabeth, a Box of the very best Gauze Ribbon of Different patterns and the latest fashion, together with a large quantity of Earling Lace, and Bobbin Net, and some very fine Double Cotton Socks.
[274] 18*th August* 1831.

...E. DALTON Miniature Pain... begs respectfully to inform ...ic, that he has removed from ... lane in the Fort to the house ... occupied by Mr. MURPHY ...aree beyond COWASJEE ...k; any communications for... to, or orders left at Messrs. ...ILTON AND CO. Jewellers in ...part Row Fort (where specimens of ...tyle may be seen,) will be punctually ...nded to.

...] *Bombay, 20th August,* 1831.

...O BE LET, From the 1st proximo the suite of rooms now occupied by ... NOTON'S Office, in the house rented ... the Bombay General Library, next ...essrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND ...'S. These rooms about to be vacated ...y the present tenant in consequ nce of ...ecent Govt. orders occupy the whole of the ...irst, and part of the ground floor, com...prising one large sitting room, one smaller ...ditto, two bed rooms, a front and rear ...balcony, bathing room, Cook room &c. For terms apply to the Secretary of the Bombay General Library.

[299] *20th August*, 1830.

...HEYDER ALLY CASSUMJEE AND SON.—Have for Sale at their shop the following Articles received by a recent arrival from Europe, viz. Bunches of Ladies Flowers, Medals, a Slate Filter Complete, Jewellery, New Regulation Gold, Epaulettes, Gloves, Bloom Raisins, Brass mounted Time Pieces, A Fine Percussion Rifle, double and single Barrelled Guns by H. H. Mortimer, and Fine Buggy Whips. &c &c.

[278] *Bombay* 18th *August*, 1831.

COWASJEE and HORMUZJEE JEWAJEE opposite Messrs. WOOLER and Co's. shop, have for Sale the following English fresh Garden seeds, in one Package, which have been tried and found Good viz. Mixed Cabbage, Drumhead ditto, Red Pickling do. and Marrow fat Peas.

ALSO.

A few quarter Chests of the best English Gin or old Tom.

[304] *Bombay* 19*th August* 1831.

FOR SALE at the office of JEHANGEER NASSERVANJEE Wadia on the Green, the following goods, imported per American Brig Neri us from Salem.

A few Boxes of Sperm Candles at Rs. 1 per lb.
2 Dozen of High backed Rocking chairs at.....Rs. 9 per each.
A few Doz. of prime Cider. do. 12 do. Doz.
A few Doz. of Lemon Syrup. do. 18 do. do.
A few dried Apples.....do ½ do. lb.
Two AMERICAN PATENT COTTON GINS upon the most approved construction [272]

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....Rs.	30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26 per do.
Bucellas.....	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints	12 per do.

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will f rward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

[285]

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq. of Bombay, are requested to prefer them to Messrs. REMINGTON & CO. on or before the 1st September next, after which date, no demands will be attended to in this Country.

[283] *Bombay, 20th Augt.*, 1831.

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed House, in the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE in the fort.

[287] *Bombay, 20th Augt.*, 1831.

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5	0	0
Indian ditto,.....	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [288]

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to April 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier office. [289]

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. A fresh batch of PHELAN'S Superior high flavoured CLARET, at Rs. 25 per dozen, in cases of three dozen each.

[290] *Bombay, 20th August* 1831.

Passage to Liverpool.

The fast sailing Ship GIPSEY. R. HIGHAT Commander, will sail early in next month,—Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

[275] *Bombay 18th August*, 1831.

For Passage to London.

TO Sail on the 5th of September, the SARAH, H COLOMBINE, Commander, late of the H. C. Service. Has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a skilful Surgeon. For Passage Apply to Mr. GREY, Rampart Row.

[291] *Bombay, 20th Aug.* 1831.

Passage to London, calling at the Cape of Good Hope.

The ELIZABETH and JANE, 450 Tons, HENRY RICHMOND, R N. Commander, will sail early in September, and has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to Captain RICHMOND, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER & Co.

[292] *Bombay, 20th Augt.*, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London

The new River built Ship LORD AMHERST Burthen 600 tons, JOHN HICKS, R. N. Commander, was to leave England in all April, and may be expected in this month will have quick dispatch; carries a Surgeon, and is expressly fitted up for Passengers. Plans of her accommodations may be seen on applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

[293] *Bombay, 20th Augt.* 1831.

For Freight or Passage to Ceylon, Madras, or Calcutta.

THE CAVENDISH BENTINCK, R. A. HUMPHREYS, to sail early in September—Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

[294] *Fort, August 20th*, 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 316 of 1831.—The following Extract from Division Orders dated Camp at Seroor, Friday 30th July 1830, By Major General Sir Lionel Smith. K. C. B. is confirmed.

The following details were ordered by the Commander in Chief to be in readiness for immediate field service on the 21st Instant, and they were countermanded on the 27th Instant.

The Queens Royals.

Flank Companies.—His Majesty's 6th Regiment.

Flank Companies.—13th Native Infantry with Captain Taylor Brigade Major, European Troops, Lieutenant Aston, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, and Lieutenant Crofton, of his Majesty's 6th Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 11th August, 1831.

No, 317 of 1831.—Mr. Thomas James Knox is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment,—Date of arrrival at B'bay, 7th August. 1831.

Bombay Castle, 12th August, 1831.

No. 318 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased by a Resolution in the General Department, to abolish the Opthalmic Institution as constituted by General Order, dated 3rd May, 1824, laid down in Section XLI Articles 84 at 107 of the Supplement to the Military Code. The following arrangements are published for general information.

All Native and European Patients labouring under diseases of the eye, will be admitted into the Native General Hospital, and European General Hospital, respectively, there to be treated by the Oculist, if at the Presidency.

The Oculist will be employed for a considerable period of the year under the instructions of the Medical Board, in visiting the different large Cities and Stations, for the purpose of affording the people of the Country generally, and those employed in the public Service, the benefit of his advice and assistance.

Bombay Castle, 13th August, 1831.

No. 319. of 1831.—The furlough to Saint Helena, and eventually to Europe granted to Major A: W. Browne, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 15th December, 1829, for the benefit of his health, is extended from the 9th of April to the 27th ultimo, the date of his return to the Presidency.

No. 320. of 1831.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant C. Birdwood, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 1st Instant, during the absence of Lieutenant Wilson, on Sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 13th August, 1831.

No, 321. of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution in the Marine Department, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Behan, from duty in the Indian Navy.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

It is much to be regretted that the answers given to letters that appear in the Newspapers of this country are almost invariably written in a rude and uncourteous manner by no means creditable to the characters of the writers as gentlemen. My former letter was no doubt calculated to offend the admirers of the Maratha dictionary lately published; but it certainly contained nothing which can excuse the style of the two replies to it that were inserted in last Saturday's Courier. The first of these, indeed, is expressed in such a strain of coarse invective that it would be demeaning myself were I to take any farther notice of it; but the other though by no means unexceptionable in this respect, is written in a more temperate manner, and I may, therefore, offer a few remarks on the points therein adverted to. It must, however, appear particularly strange that I should be accused of personal and angry feelings, when it is recollected that I allowed two puffs to pass by without any observation on my part! and that it was not until a third and more elaborate puff was published in a Periodical that I was induced to bring into public discussion the real merits of this work.

But how any difference of opinion can exist with respect to the merits of a dictionary I do not understand; for these evidently consist in a proper selection of words belonging to the one language, and in explaining them in the other with conciseness, precision, and accuracy. If, therefore, any person choose to maintain that there circumstances are not requisite, or that they are to be found in the Maratha dictionary, I must leave him to enjoy his own opinion, as it would be obviously useless to attempt changing it by any reasoning that I could adduce. Nor does the limits of such a letter as this admit of my producing proofs of my counter-affirmation, particularly as they could not be fully intelligible to the reader unless he was acquainted with the Maratha language. But POLYGLOTT, when he expresses himself at a loss to discover aught ridiculous in comparing this dictionary with the stupendous labours of the most celebrated Lexicographers, seems to forget that the very nature of this language and its want of literature must alone render the comparison altogether absurd, had even this work been executed in a much more perfect manner than it has been. He himself, also, asks me "surely R. S. would not find fault because the Maratha language itself is not capable of requiring such dictionaries as the Greek and Latin making the author accountable for all its *deficiencies*" Most certainly not, but consequently why maintain that this work *will stand an honorable and advantageous comparison with the most approved compilations connected with any language?* Would it not approach nearer the truth for its admirers to state merely that in their opinions the author had compiled as complete and perfect a Maratha dictionary as the *deficiencies* of the language itself would admit of.

Of the compiler's intimate conversancy with Maratha I am quite aware. But I must still think that for the composing a really good Maratha and English dictionary a thorough knowledge of English and some conversancy at least with general grammar and the principles of philology are also indispensable requisites. No person, however, even should he be acquainted with Maratha, who will take the trouble of reading the preface to this work and a few of the explanations given in it, will, I am convinced, be then of any other opinion than that, if the author possesses these last qualifications, he has not thought proper to make any use of them in the compilation of this dictionary. For, if he did possess them, he could have found no difficulty, in general, to convey the idea expressed by the Maratha word in one or two perfectly equivalent terms in English. But even POLYGLOTT remarks—"R. S. censures the multiplicity of definitions. I was at first inclined to do so too, but after deep reflection [!!] I could discover no plan better calculated to prevent the learner from mistaking the original by any double meaning of its English representative." What this may mean I do not exactly understand, though it seems to assert that the learner will find it easier to ascertain the meaning of a Maratha word when he is presented with twenty or thirty alleged significations of it than when he is presented with two or three only. But I appeal to every person who has given some attention to the study of languages if such an asertion is not directly contrary to the real fact; and if, when numerous meanings were submitted to him for his selection, he did not find himself, so far from being assisted, perplexed in the extreme to determine which of them he should choose. To borrow, for instance, an example from the last No. of the ORIENTAL CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR p. 290, I beg to ask what is the advantage that the learner can derive from the long and perfectly superfluous explanations given of the verbs तोडणे and मोडणे. For, were the English students to make use of these words indifferently to convey most of the significations implied in the word *break*, he would be immediately understood, and even in the opinions of the Marathas themselves he would commit no solecism in so using them. Why, therefore, the praise of fullness and precision should be given to such explanations I cannot comprehend, as in my humble opinion, they merely prove beyond the possibility of doubt that the simple word *break* was quite sufficient to convey the idea implied by these two Maratha verbs. Because I defy any Maratha scholar to produce a single Maratha phrase, either spoken or written wherein these verbs are used, that it would not be perfectly well translated into English by using either the word *break* or some one of the different meanings attached to it. In the same page, however, of the Periodical above referred to it is remarked that" in Colonel Kennedy's dictionary the only meanings given to मोडणे are *to break, to defeat.*" But this last meaning was evidently unnecessary, for this verb could not be used in this sense unless joined to the word *army*, and that such a phrase as *the enemy's army's was broken*, would be quite intelligible in English I suppose no person will dispute; and, consequently, quite sufficient to lead the learner to the use of the proper English word. It was, therefore, quite superfluous to add in explanation of this verb the words—*to defeat.*

To the boasted *copiousness* of this work I principally objected because it had been effected by the insertion of much superfluous matter, which, in consequence of its having encreased the size and price of the dictionary, must necessarily detract from its utility. Were, therefore, all my particular objections to a numerous portion of the words inserted in it to be deemed of no importance in themselves, they become of the utmost consequence when it is considered that their insertion, by rendering the work too expensive for general purchase, will most probably defeat the very object of its publication. The plan, indeed, on which this compilation was conducted was ill conceived from the first, and the execution I must still think in no manner compensates for the defects of the plan. But how can I be accused with any propriety of want of consistency when I contend that three-fourths of the words contained in this dictionary might have been omitted without any inconvenience to the learner of Maratha and that the space occupied by the explanations might have been contracted one-half if not two thirds, but that a translation into English of the Maratha popular phrases and idioms would have been of real assistance to him. For by this mode of proceeding the book would have been reduced one-third, if not more, in its size and price. POLYGLOTT, however, very politely asks me—"would R. S. set up his own want of universal knowledge as a standard for lexicographers to compile their works by?" This question was no doubt intended to be wonderfully pointed, but its no-meaning and inapplicability to the subject under discussion must unfortunately deprive it of the designed effect. But it may be answered that, if real utility was the object of this compilation, it ought not to have been made the receptacle for every word *good, bad,* and *indifferent*, that "might be found in use among some portion or other of the Maratha people." Drudge as a lexicographer is held to be, it is still expected that he should exercise both taste and judgment in the proper selection of the words which he admits into his lexicon; but of such taste and judgment it would be impossible to discover the slightest trace in the Maratha dictionary. If, therefore, it should obtain circulation among the natives, so far from correcting the improprieties and vulgarities of their own mode of conversation, it will merely impress them with the idea that the English also converse in the same manner, and furnish them with an English style for which both POLYGLOTT and the writer in the O. C. S. are obliged to offer some apology.

It is clear that POLYGLOTT has not understood the grounds on which I deprecated the circulation of any copies of this Dictionary among the oriental scholars of Europe. These, however, were principally of a philological nature, for the study of the languages of this country having become a favorite pursuit on the continent, it is certainly to be desired that all works relating to them published by Englishmen should be written in such a manner as would not only bear critical examination, but also convey correct notions of the genius and affinities of the particular language treated of. But will the greatest admirer of this dictionary venture to affirm that it is adapted for this last purpose or to stand the ordeal of European criticism. On the contrary it cannot be denied that the real nature of the Maratha language is completely disguised by the introduction into this work of so many foreign words, and by the numerous terms inserted in it, the formation of which is not only at variance with its genius, but even with its grammar.

I have allowed this letter to run to such considerable length, because I have no intention of resuming the discussion of this subject. Nor in offering these remarks to the public have I had the slightest wish to detract from any real merits which this dictionary may possess; and, in consequence, I have confined myself to pointing out in a general manner only such defects in its plan and execution as appeared to me liable to objection. But *audi alteram partem* is at all times an excellent rule, and never was compliance with it more requisite than in the present instance; when the exaggerated praises bestowed upon this work, had they remained uncontroverted, were so well calculated to create an opinion that it was the *ne plus ultra* of perfection. It is, therefore, to the injudicious encomiums lavished upon this dictionary by its admirers that is solely to be ascribed the critique, which has been denominated "prejudiced," "bitter," "virulent" &c. &c. But, instead of indulging themselves in imputing improper motives to me for having written it, would it not have been more germain to the purpose had your two correspondents explained why this work alone should be exempted from criticism, or had they at least shewn more satisfactorily that the criticism itself was altogether unfounded. For I doubt

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much whether such reasoning as this—"now though the unobtrusive modesty of the authors has prevented them from trumpeting their own fame to the world, *it is possible and indeed probable* that, instead of seeking notoriety and counting on praise, *they may have labored the more deeply to deserve it*"—will convince the public that this dictionary is a "WORK OF SUPERLATIVE EXCELLENCE."

I remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
R. S.

17*th August*, 1831.

P. S. The Sanscrit words to which I referred to in my former letter were not, as your two correspondents must have been well aware, such as had been adopted with less or more change into the Maratha language; but such as are distinguished in the dictionary by a mark in order to point out that they are Sanscrit and not Maratha words.

R. S.

TO LILIS.

Away from thee, away from thee!
How slow, my Lilis, time creeps on,
And yet, when thou art near to me,
It dwells one moment and is gone!
Absent, the Greybeard binds his wings
Cold struggling thro' the day and night
But once more met, he upwards springs
Swift as the Falcon in his flight;
And then again Grief shadows me
Away from thee—away from thee—

Oh! many a wandering wish I've breathed
I've whisper'd many a fervent pray'r
And many a sigh have I bequeath'd
To soothe my misery and despair;
But never in my deep distress
Hath yet one gentlest sigh been given
Nor wish for earthly happiness
Nor hath my soul petition'd Heaven
For aught, save that I might not be
Away from thee, away from thee.

Lilis! my bird of Beauty!——still
Mingling in dreams our Spirits move
And there bright memory's page they fill
With many a registry of Love---
With many a kindling tone and touch,
That seem to steal our souls away,
Till sleep no more can bear so much
But flies and brings another day!
Another day!---and still to be
Away from thee---away from thee!!

Lilis! before Truth's holiest throne
Unperjur'd could I seal my vow
That I am thine and thine alone
Thine in my heart---thine even now
Oh! life hath nothing to impart
Like to the Hope thy smiles have given
And death alone can chill the heart
Which only beats for thee and heaven!
And what were heaven, if doom'd to be
Away from the---away from the.

Y.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—AUG. 20TH, 1831.

Saturday	9 44
Sunday	10 24
Monday	10 59
Tuesday	○ 11 36
Wednesday	0 10
Thursday	0 21
Friday	0 57

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 108 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Rs.
Madras 30 days 102¾ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
Remittable Loan 146 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
5 per Cent Loan of 1822 | 23 according to the period of discharge. 111 at 116 } Do per Do.
Do. of 1825 | 26 } 111 at 112 }
Do. of 1829 | 30 }

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surg. Heddle, to the Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Poona on the 10th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Francis Horne of a Son.

On Saturday, the 13th Instant, the lady of Captain B. Johnston Nizam Service, of a Son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

August 13, Brig Futtay Nassry, Syed Naiquedah. from Moche, 31st July, 1831.

Passengers.—Mr. Stewart, Mr. Doding, and Pilgrims

DEPARTURES.

13th, French Brig L'Hebe, L. Broille, Master to Bourbon.

Passengers.—3 Frenchmen.

14th, Ship George Cruttenden, Shaboo bin Tyab Naiquedah, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—10 Natives.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Sir Francis Burton, Elizabeth and Jane, Drongan and Gipsey.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maack born, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, and Cavendish Benack.

ARAB.—Fazarabany, Fazel Currim, Futtay Raymon, Futtay Nassry.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloops of War*—Clive, Amherst, and Elphinstone.

PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.

BRAZILIAN—Ampaeze.

AMERICAN.—Nereus.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY AUGUST 20, 1831.

By the last accounts from Bushire, we learn that the plague at Bagdad and its neighbourhood had nearly ceased, but that it still continued to linger in the villages along the banks of the Euphrates, the virulence of the disease however had very much diminished, and the alarm occasioned by it, had almost, if not entirely subsided.

The mortality which has prevailed at Judda, Mocha and other ports on the Red Sea, we understand has been occasioned by Cholera and not by the plague as at first was supposed: the difference between the two complaints, however, is of little consequence as far as the sanitary regulations of this port are concerned, for judging by the late accounts of the progress of the former through Russia, it appears to be as contagious, and has certainly been as destructive, as the plague ever was.

In the absence of the usual gaieties which, at this season of the year have generally taken place in the island, we cannot refrain from mentioning the delightful parties, given by the Musical amateurs. The officers of the Queen's have kindly lent their Mess room for the meetings, which have been uniformly marked by the highest degree of mirth and sociability.

The Amateurs we understand are in expectation of a considerable acquisition by the arrival of M. Dedon from Egypt, where he had the direction of the Pacha's band.

Attracted by the novelty of the notice we have been induced to enquire about the two cotton Gins advertised for sale in to-day's paper, and understand that they are of the most approved construction at present used in America. They have lately been brought out, and are well worth the attention of any one interested either directly or indirectly in the improvement of the Cotton of this country.

With the numerous advantages possessed in India for the production of that staple commodity, the stationary at least, if not declining state in which it has been for some years past, notwithstanding the vast increase occasioned in the demand for it by the flourishing state of the manufactories at home, is not a little surprising.

The cause however, may be readily explained by the free scope which has been given in other countries for Enterprise and Ingenuity, by the application of which, the cultivation and subsequent preparation of Cotton have been so wonderfully improved, while in this, unfortunately, every attempt, at any thing of the kind has until lately, been discouraged if not absolutely prevented by the regulations existing against the settlement of Europeans in the interior. The consequences are well known; the ships which used constantly to arrive from the United States for our Cotton, are now employed in conveying their own to England, and in spite of the disadvantage arising from the application of Slave labor, the cotton growers there, have been enabled besides supplying the domestic consumption which, amounts to about 200,000 bales, to export to England the enormous quantity of 700,000 bales per annum, valued at about five millions sterling!—That a large proportion of this might have been supplied from the province of Guzerat alone, we think there cannot be a doubt, had any thing like the Skill displayed in the United States, been employed in adapting machinery to the peculiarities of the cotton grown there. The mere introduction of the Gins which have succeeded elsewhere, will not we fear be sufficient, unless mechanical ingenuity be added, to fit them for the different nature of the cotton cultivated in this country; and until a considerable influx of our coutrymen is allowed, smongst whom, as in the United States, some genius, would probably in a short time effect the necessary changes, we see little prospect of any improvement taking place.

In the present state of things, without the aid of mechanical invention is speedily received, by which the expensive labor of other countries, has been enabled to compete so successfully with the cheap labor of this, we see no reason why many of the raw productions of India which can be grown elsewhere, should not follow the fate of its manufactures, and be superseded wherever the principle of improvement is kept alive. Were our countrymen however, allowed to direct the industry of the redundant population, and to introduce in the interior with the same success that they have elsewhere, improvements suited to the nature of the soil, and the habits of the people, we can scarcely conceive any extent to which the productions of the country might not be carried.

MADRAS.

"An interesting scence took place at Punganoor on Tuesday the 10th May, when his Highness *Emudy Chicka Eshovanth Bahader*, Rajah of that Province was invested with the Killath and other honorary distinctions of Government, in the presence of several Gentlemen, and a large concourse of respectable Natives. These distinctions were granted by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council in consideration of the fidelity of the House of Punganoor to the British Government, and in compliance with an ancient custom, by which the ruling authorities recognize the accession of a new Rajah to the charge of his province. On the morning of the 9th, the Principal Collector of Cuddapah, *Henry Lacon, Esq.*, arrived, and was received with every mark of honor due to his rank and official Station; a street, extending one mile from the town was formed by an assemblage of Troopers, Sepoys, Peons with Matchlocks, Peons with Silver Belts, and Silver Canes, an Elephant with Silver Howdah, Camels, Horsemen, a band of Native Music, &c. &c. &c. About half a mile from the town, his Highness the Rajah's Head Manager, and other principal people, who had waited the Collector's arrival in Palankeens and on Horseback, joined the procession, and the Collector's approach to the town was announced by a salute of fifteen guns, fired from the South Battery. On the following day the ceremony of the investiture took place. About four o'clock in the afternoon, His Highness the Rajah, the Collector, and other Gentlemen, having taken their seats in a spacious room of the Rajah's Palace, furnished in the European style, the apartment immediately thronged with spectators. The Collector then advanced, and having presented His Highness with the Killath, a handsome purple Velvet and Gold Coat, &c. in the name of Government, the Rajah retired for a few minutes, and then reappeared, vested with these marks of distinction. On his re-entrance the whole assembly rose, H. Lacon, Esq. presented him with a handsome Sword superbly mounted, and a Gold Turban, which he himself wound around the head of the Rajah. To this were added the family Jewels; and His Highness thus attired was conducted by H. Lacon. Esq. to a Throne at the upper end of the room upon which the Rajah took his seat, beneath a rich canopy of Scarlet and Gold. Beetle leaf, Pauk, Rose Water and other perfumes, were distributed amongst the assembly, and the whole was enlivened by Native Music and Dancing. On the presentation of the Killath the following paper was read by Henry Lacon, Esq. in his official capacity as Principal Collector of the Zillah of Cuddapah.

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confer on Soogoo-toor *Emudy Chickah Rajah Eshovanth Bahader* of the Samustanum of Poonganoor, the Honorary distinction of Killath and Sword in consideration of the exemplary conduct and uniform fidelity of the British Government. The ceremony of Investiture has therefore been celebrated by the Principal Collector of Cuddapah on the 10th May 1831."

To this Address the following reply was made by the Rajah.

"The honor you have thus conferred upon me at the instance of the Madras Government, demands my warmest acknowledgments. In receiving from the British Authorities these customary marks of honor in recognition of the privileges I enjoy as a representative of a long line of ancestors, I am reminded of that equity, justice, and honorable regard to existing rights and customs, which have ever distinguished the proceedings of the Honourable Company. Under their mild and impartial Government, India dwells in peace, and every subject of their vast empire enjoys the undisturbed possession of his rights. I am compelled therefore to express the admiration I feel of the British Government, and of the just and liberal principles on which its measures are founded and its authority maintained.

My Ancestors were on all occasions, zealously devoted to the Honourable Company; it will be my pride to copy their example, and to exhibit by a firm and unshaken adherence to the interests of Government, the gratitude I feel for the distinguished mark of honor they have now conferred upon me."

The ceremonies within being concluded the Company were entertained by several Jetties exhibiting their still and prowess in wrestling and boxing, giving ample proofs of both in the blood they freely drew from each other on the occasion. To this succeeded a brilliant display of fire-works prepared and conducted with admirable skill and effect.

About nine o'clock the Gentlemen sat down to an elegant Supper, to which after the labours of the day they did ample justice. Upon the removal of the Cloth the Rajah proposed in an appropriate speech—the Healths of His Majesty King William the Fourth, the Right Honourable the Governor, and prosperity to the British Government.—H. Lacon, Esq. then proposed in an eloquent address—the Health of His Highness the Rajah of Punganoor and the prosperity of the Rajah's Family; which toasts were drank with enthusiastic applause. The Company were so charmed with the affability of the Rajah, and so much occupied with the many good things of this world, which they had to discuss, that it was not until an early hour in the morning they thought of separating, a few shewing by their unsteady gait the effects of His Highness's good cheer.

On the following evening, his Highness in full costume mounted on his Elephant and attended by all his principal people, and a vast concourse of Natives, paraded the streets of the town of Punganoor by torch-light and was received by the assembled multitude with every demonstration of joy. The procession having closed, the Rajah alighted at the Palace, to receive the visits of the principle persons of the town and province, each of whom approached his Highness with a suitable present. On Thursday grand Dinners were given by the Rajah to large assemblies both of Hindoos and Mussulmen, and a great variety of presents were distributed by him, amongst different classes of his people: thus closed a ceremony which will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Punganoor."—*Govt. Gaz. August*, 6.

CALCUTTA.

Asiatic Society.—At the meeting of the 6th July—the President, Sir Charles E. Grey, in the Chair—it was resolved, that residents in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies be eligible as Honorary Members, but that it is inexpedient to admit permanent residents in any part of the Bengal Presidency to the same privilege. The following donations were presented: Two Pearl Oyster Shells from Valparaiso. Models of the Culinary and Paun Vessels of the Hindus, by Rajah Kalee Krishen. An impression and drawing of a Coin with Cufic characters, found at Baitool, presented by Dr. Carey, on the part of Captain Crawford. A brass equestrian figure, said to be that of Rajah Salya, found in Silwan, in the Futtehpur district, presented by Mr. Prinsep. Read a letter from Mr. Thomason, Secretary to Government, forwarding eighteen Coins, found at Khurrah, in the Futtehpur district, with remarks upon them by Mr. Thomason, and by the Secretary. Meteorological Registers from February to May, were presented by the Surveyor General. A copy of the Nul Dumun, printed at the Lithographic press, was presented by the Proprietors. Several works were presented by distinguished foreign Societies and Individuals. A letter was read from the Royal Asiatic Society, forwarding a number of queries from the Society, also from Professor Milman, and copies of Inscriptions found in Arabia. It was resolved, that the Society's queries should be published in the *Government Gazette*, and those of Professor Milman, be referred to Principal Mill and Mr. Tytler, for such answers as they may be able to furnish. The following papers were then read: An account of Kali Ghat, &c. by Rajah Kalee Krishen. A communication by Mr. Walters, on the population, &c, of Dacca. Observations on the Catalogues of Lah-gyur and Stan-gyur and other communications on Thibetan Literature, presented by M. De Koros.

By Mr. Walters' statistical account, it appears that the total Native population of Dacca, exclusive of Military, is 66,667 souls, of which 31,420 are Hindoos, and 35,238 Mohammedan; to which 322 Armenians, Greeks, and others, being added, gives a total population of 66,989 residing in 16,279 houses, or chauks, an amount which falls far short of the estimates heretofore made of the population of this City; Hamilton, in his Gazetteer, estimating the population of Dacca as exceeding 150,000, and Bishop Heber as at 300,000. That the population has fallen off very rapidly since the opening of the free trade, Mr. Walters deems apparent from the fact that in 1814, the number of houses assessed was 21,631, whereas in 1830, the number of houses actually assessed amounted only to 10,708. Hence, in sixteen years, a diminution in the population of about one-half may be assumed. The number of Native inhabitants found actually existing in each house, or chauk, varies from 1 to 90—and the average to each dwelling house is 4½—a less proportion than at Burdwan, which is stated 5½, or than at Benares, where 6 has been assumed as a fair average for all sorts of houses. The number of Native males, as shewn by the different tables and statements referred to by Mr. W., exceeds that of the females; the former being about 103¾ males to 100 females. As this is the converse of what is found to occur in other countries; and it is difficult to obtain a faithful account of the 'Dwellers behind the Curtain,' if the proportion of males and females be assumed to be nearly equal, as they have been found at Benares and Burdwan,—and the Military be also included, the total population of Dacca may be fairly assumed to amount to, at the least, 75,000 souls.

'It would be curious to compare the gradual decrease of the population, with the falling off of the manufacture of those beautiful cotton fabricks, for which this city was once without a rival in the world.—The first falling off in the Dacca trade, took place so far back as 1801—previous to which, the yearly advances made by the Honorable Company and private traders for Dacca muslins, were estimated at upwards of 25 Lacs of Rupees.—In 1807, the Honorable Company's Investment had fallen to 5,95,900 and the private trade to about 5,60,200. In 1813, the private trade did not exceed 2,05,950, and that of the Honorable Company was scarcely more considerable. And in 1817, the English Commercial Residency was altogether discontinued. The French and Dutch Factories had been abandoned many years before. The division of labour was carried to a great extent in the manufacture of fine muslins. In spinning the very fine thread more especially, a great degree of skill was attained. It was spun with the fingers on a "Tukwah," or fine steel spindle, by young women, who could only work during the early part of the morning, while the dew was on

the ground; for such was the extreme tenuity of the fibre, that it would not bear manipulation after the sun had risen. One Ruttee of cotton could thus be spun into a thread 80 cubits long; which was sold by the spinners at 1 rupee 8 annas per sicca weight. The "Ruffoogurs," or darners, were also particularly skilful. They could remove an entire thread from a piece of muslin, and replace it by one of a finer texture. The cotton used for the finest thread, was grown in the immediate neighbourhood of Dacca; more especially about Sunergong. Its fibre is too short, however, to admit of its being worked up by any except that most wonderful of all machines—the human hand. The art of making the very fine muslin fabricks is now lost—and pity it is that it should be so.'

Mr. Wilson commences his observations on the Literature of Thibet by remarking, that its general character has been some time accurately known; the Missionaries who visited Lassa in the beginning of the 18th Century having correctly enough stated it to be voluminous, and devoted chiefly to the doctrines and legends of the Bauddha religion. Thibetan literature has subsequently engaged the attention of several eminent scholars in Europe, as Adelung, Pallas, Klaproth, and Remusat. "During the last few years, the approximation of the frontiers of British India to those of Ladakh, and an improved intercourse with the Bhot countries and with Nepal, have given a new interest to the subject, and have naturally excited a wish to become acquainted with the languages and literature, the moral feeling and religious principles of the people. The means of obtaining such information are yet defective, but they have been latterly very much augmented, and are likely to receive important accession from the labours of M. Csoma de Koros.' It appears that, in addition to sundry detached and miscellaneous volumes in the Library of the Society, there is one of the great Thibetan collection called the Kah-gyur. M. de Koros has favoured the Society with Catalogues of the contents of both it and the Stan-gyur, derived from original outhorites, which offer a number of novel and curious particulars. The Kah-gyur is explained by M. de Koros, to signify Translated Precepts. Its principal contents being the moral and religious doctrines taught by Sakyasinha and his deciples, and translated from Sanscrit into Thibetan by the joint labours of Indian professors of the Bauddha tenents, and of their ablest converts amongst the Natives of Thibet. The introduction of Buddhism into that country took place, according to the original writers referred to by M. De Koros, and to the universal tradition of the Lamas, in the reign of Srongtsan-gambo, in the 7th Century of the Christian era. The Stan-gyur, is a collection of a similar character as the Kah-gyur. The latter consists of one hundred volumes, arranged in seven principal divisions or classes. Mr. Wilson then enters on the different details, which want of space precludes our more particularly noticing. The original author of the contents of the Kah-gyur, is supposed to be Sakya. His instructions and preachings were oral, but they were collected and committed to writing by his disciples.

The Stan-gyur is even more voluminous than the other, and extends to two hundred and twenty-five volumes. These are divided into great classes, the Gyut and Do, or mystical doctrines and miscellaneous aphorisms. The former, is contained in eighty-seven, the latter, in one hundred and thirty-six volumes. Besides these, one volume is filled with Hymns to the Buddhas, and there is one volume of Index. There is no doubt, Mr. Wilson thinks, of the identity of the subjects of these works with the Tantrika ones of India, as there are treatises on the formation of the Mandala, or mystical diagram, on the cure of dieases by charms, on the worship of evil spirits, on the practice of Yoga, or the attainment of supernaturai faculties by the performance of magical rites, and the repetition of mystical phrases and words.—*Gov. Gaz, July,* 28. 1831.

Our opinion of the too early opening of the 4 per Cent. Loan, seems likely to be confirmed, as that stock has now decidely fallen to a discount, which will hinder the Shroffs of Lucknow, Furrakabad. &c. subscribing to it, as long as the discount does not exceed 1 rupee, and remittance of the 4 per Cent. Loan is as good as the average rate of Hoondies; but that is the extreme point: the Shroffs will not hazard their money, unless they have hopes of selling the paper at this rate or better. On Saturday a sale was, we understand, made at 1 R· 4 As. discount, and since then we hear it has fallen still lower: letters have, in consequence, gone off from the Kotees here, to caution their correspondents.—This decided fall in the value paper has arisen from an impression, that the resources of the Treasury are more limited than was some time ago supposed, and the opening of this loan gives a fair reason on which to ground such a supposition. The officers of the Supreme Court have acted on this impression and purchased largely of the 5 per Cent. Loans at a premium, in preference to subscribing to the 4. The Bank of Bengal adds its weight in depressing this paper by refusing altogether to lend money on the certificates of the new 4 per Cent. Loan, and only lending 80 per Cent, on the old 4 per Cent. which amounts to a declaration on the part of the Directors that this loan ought to be at 15 per Cent. discount; this is the natural consequence of the premature opening of this Loan. According to the value put on the several descriptions of Government Securities, 85 Rupees is the fair average value of every 100 Rs. of this stock and the Bank Directors would not be doing their duty to the Proprietors, were they to give it a fictitious value, calculating on the effects which large future payments will have on the value of money.

Did we suppose that Government wished to absorb fresh capital into the 4 per Cent. Loan now open for the purpose of replenishing their Treasury, we should state that it was not *taking*, but under the impression that it is a transfer of the 5 per Cent. Loans which is intended, we have still to declare our opinion unaltered. This loan has certainly been opened a year too soon; men's mind should first have been accustomed to contemplate large cash payments from the Treasury, and low value of money in consequence; and then the offer of 4 per Cent· instead of cash, would have been acceptable,—as it is, the opening of the Loan, has given the appearance of distrust in resources, and vacillation in the councils of the Treasury, which will no doubt give courage to the holders of the 5 per Cent. Loans; and bring calls for cash (when the Loans are ordered for payment) to a much greater extent than if the 4 per Cent. paper, had been kept merely *to accommodate* the holders of 5, instead of the public generally.—*Ben. Hur.* 29 *July,* 1831.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—When our Honorable Masters lately thought proper to retrench our allowances they obtained the Duke of Wellington's approval of the measure. How the Duke came to do so I cannot imagine, as it might occasion invidious comparisons and induce the Army to ask what public monies this General and Duke has received and is in receipt of that he should thus step forward to reduce the allowances of the Indian Army.

For the edification of your readers, I will state the *items,* as for as I am acquainted with them of what the Duke of Wellington has received—I have left it blank where I do not know the exact amount.—

1. Money received for all Military situations held from his first situation to 1818·
2. Money received as Ambassador in France.
3. Money received as Ambassador at Vienna.
4. Money given after the Battle of Salamanca..... £100,000
5. Money given after Battle of Toulouse..... 400,000
6. Money given after Battle of Waterloo,..... 200,000
7. Share of £800,000 voted as prize money for the War in Spain.
8. Share of Prize money £1,000,000 for the Battle of Waterloo and capture or ransom of Paris.
9. Service of Plate from Portugal worth,..... £400,000
10. Money given by Parliament interest at 5 per cent..... 700,000
11. Money received from the allied powers as their Commander in Chief of the Army of occupation.
12. Money received when Prime Minister.
13. Pay as Warden of the Cinque Ports.
14. Pay as Field Marshall.
15. Pay as Col. of the Grenadier Guards.
16. Emolument for clothing the men of his Regt.
17. Income from Spanish estate said to be £10,000 a year.
18. Income from Portuguese estate.
19. Income from Dutch estate as Prince of Waterloo.

Ye powers of *Modesty!* this is the person who says we are to be put on Half Batta, this is the man who advocates the retention of large sinecures and the reduction of the salaries of the effective servant of the state.

Your's
HALF BATTA.

Ben. Hur. July, 30.

SYDNEY.

The Sophia Jane.—Since this handsome specimen of naval architecture arrived, under the disguise of a square-rigged schooner, which she did on Saturday morning last, she has been a focus of attraction to the curious. Immediately on dropping her anchor in the stream, crowds pushed off to visit her; but the decks being lumbered, and the machinery not arranged, her commander, Captain Biddeworth, R. N. declined receiving visitors, greatly to the disappointment of many. She has since been hauled into the Cove, and now lies moored head and stern in, at the Heaving Down Place, East side. We observe, the engineers smiths and carpenters are actively at work, and when the fittings up are completed, but not till then, and we think very reasonably, she will be thrown open to visitors To a nautical eye, the Sophia Jane presents a beautiful model for capacity and fast sailing. She sailed from London on the 15th December last, called at Pernambuco, and stopped for some days at the Cape, yet working with her sails only, which present but a very moderate spread of canvas, she has made the passage to this port, short of four months. Her paddles are now shipped for the first time, we believe, since leaving England; and a few days more will put her in a capacity for plying. Not having had yet the opportunity of a personal inspection, we take the following particulars at second hand:—She measures 256 tons; is 126 feet on the deck, and at least 30 on the beam. She has three cabins elegantly fitted up·—The chief cabin furnishes 16 bed places, the ladies cabin abaft, 11; and the fore cabin or steerage, 20. Eleven can be added easily; in all, 54. She was built in 1826, by Barnes and Millar, and her cost value is estimated at £7500, A meeting of merchants was called at the Cape when she lay there, with the view of purchasing her. The price was stated to be £8000; and the expense of navigating her, including insurance, £3610 per annum, upon the calculation of her making eighteen voyages to Algoa Bay and Table Bay in the year. The returns for freight and passage money were estimated at £5790 for the same prriod, exclusive of the profiits of contingent employment. The Cape merchants did not like the terms, and they hauled off. She has followed up her original destination; and now enriches our increasing little naval force.

Steam navigation will help greatly to raise the character of this Colony abroad, and to improve it at home. The addition of such a vessel as the Sophia Jane to our coasting trade is a most gratifying event. It is almost in the trading world what a new Governor would be in our political hemisphere. A fresh spirit would be infused into all our settled and unsettled districts that can be approached by water. Persons will shortly be able, we expect to breakfast in town, lunch at Newcastle, dine at Port Stephens, and put up comfortably at Port Macquarie next morning, at half the present expense and in quarter the time, of the journey to Wallis's Plains. Should she not, find enough to do between this and Newcastle the route to and from Hobart Town lies open, and to Western Port, when the fine line of coast about there shall be settled.

The Surprise Steamer is getting in her engine over at the North Shore.

Mr. Grose's steamer at Williams's River is also getting forward fast. Mr. Patterson completes her machinery.

The owner of whichever steamer plies first, will richly merit a grant of land. Government, it is to be hoped, will not show a backwardness in clearing the Paramatta channel. The Surprise, it is estimated, will draw 3 feet when laden. The Sophia Jane draws 6, it is said, with her machinery (of which she carries a duplicate set complete) and 100 tons of goods on board. Captain B. and Mr. Lamb her consignee, will doubtless lose no time in fitting the Sophia Jane out for the inspection of the curious.—*Mad Gaz. Aug* 6.

EUROPE.

THE PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.

...."War is a game which, were their subjects wise,
Kings would not play at; nations would do well
To extort their truncheons from the puny hands
Of heroes, whose infirm and baby minds
Are gratified with mischief; and who spoil,
Because men suffer it, lead their toy—the world."

The situation of France at present is extremely critical, and it is of the utmost importance that it should be rightly understood.

It is not to be denied that, up to this moment, the Revolution of 1830 has brought forth none but bitter fruits;—the ruin of hundreds of opulen families; thousands of industrious workmen thrown out of employment; perpetual apprehension of internal tumults or foreign war; the most grievous disappointments; the most violent political dissensions; and, finally, a Government not more democratic in its constitution—not more popular in its spirits—and, by the necessity of its faise position, not less oppressive and anti-national in its acts, than that of Charles the Tenth. Seeing this, the enemies of free institutions throughout Europe insultingly exclaim, "What has France gained by her Revolution?" and men look grave, and dilate on the fresh example now afforded of the miseries inevitably attendant even on the most legitimate and best conducted popular insurrections.

To all this, the answer is, that the circumstances of France and the character of the French nation are grievously mistaken, if it is imagined that the people of France made their Revolution under the conception that it was a thing to gain by. There is no country, probably, in the world where the evils of a popular convulsion are more highly estimated, or more nervously dreaded, than in France. Can it be otherwise, after the events of the last forty years? It is well known that evils with which we are only acquainted through description, and by means of general terms, scarcely ever aflect our imagination with the same proportionate force with which they influence our reason. There are, probably, very few persons in Great Britain who are not convinced that a convulsion in our own country, with its enormous masses of indigent intelligence, and its utter absence of individual sympathies binding together the high and the low, would be a far more terrible catastrophe than a Revolution in France. There are few of us, moreover, who are not convinced in our understandings that such an event is upon the cards; and yet, so little is the thought, or its attendant emotions familiar to us—so little are we used to contemplate a Revolution at home as in the category of possible phenomena—that our reason only, not our imagination, believes in the possibility; and we eat, drink, and sleep, with our accustomed regularity, and perform all the round of daily occupations with our wonted tranquillity, knowing and saying all the while, that we are on the brink of an abyss. But such is by no means the case in France. There, even in the midst of that exemplary populace, the "people of property" lock up their strong boxes at every knocking at the door, and hear the roar of anarchy and devastation in every breeze. "The burnt child dreads the fire," is an every-day truth; but there is an Italian proverb still more accurately suited to their case—"The scalded dog fears cold water."

L'ordre public in France is a talismanic expression, which has power not only to raise, but to charm down the most potent spirits. And it is as much in the interest of one as the other of the two rival idols, Order and Liberty, that the *hommes du mouvement* protest against the "lame and impotent conclusion" which the Stationaries are desirous of putting to the Revolution of July.

The Stationaries had nothing to do with the Revolution of July. Not one name of note in their ranks was allowed by its owner to be compromised until the struggle was over. The same terror which now rouses them, then paralysed them. They disliked the late Government—they disliked the Ordinances—but they dreaded the people, and the leaders of the people, far more. The Revolution was the work exclusively of the *hommes du mouvement*; of those with whom the Government which has emanated from the Revolution is at open war. And why of them, and them alone? Not because they were what is absurdly called *Revolutionists;* as if there were, or ever had been, since the first institution of Governments, any human being who was a Revolutionist. No; but because they alone united a wish for good government, with courage to brave the necessary dangers of the struggle for it; because all the professed Liberals, them alone excepted, were either too lukewarm in their patriotism to be inclined to make any sacrifice for obtaining or preserving free institutions, or else had the misfortune to labour under a panic terror of democracy, which made them tremble at the idea of calling forth the mass of the population to contend against the common enemy. The same lukewarmness, or the same timidity, renders the same men the upholders and instigators of the *statu quo.* Under their guidence, the Government has made an enemy of every man in France, who either stirred, or would have dared to stir, a finger or a foot to place that Government where it is.

But what better is to be looked for, when it is assumed as the fundamental principle of politics, that government exists, not to protect men's persons and property, and to forward their advancement in civilization, but to uphold hereditary monarchy; and that to this end a progressive and gradual extension of popular rights is to be avoided, lest in the end it should prove to be a step towards republicanism? Louis Phillipe cannot forget that those who desire that the present narrow oligarchy of electors should be widened, are headed by men who believe that a constitutional monarchy, though desirable for France at present, and for a long time to come is at the best no more than a means of transition, to educate the people for a republic. It is in vain that these very leaders—when they were strong and he was weak—when they might have assumed the government, instead of resigning it to him—magnanimously sacrificed their private and speculative opinions, and consented to accept such a monarchical constitution as should be compatible with the progressive improvement which had been the aim of their whole lives. Louis Philippe, like other kings, made his option in favour of those who were attached to monarchy as an end, not a means, or who were ready to attach themselves to any established government; and, by a natural consequence, his throne is now surrounded almost exclusively by the hired supporters of every government which would pay them—the timid supporters of every government as long as it will stand—and some whose virtue, having never before been assailed by any powerful seductions, wore a goodly appearance, but who have surrounded the citadel at the first summons—have eaten up their words—have broken with their friends and with their principles, and proclaimed themselves in the face of Europe guilty of tergiversation so shameless, as might surprise and grieve their bitterest enemy.

The aversion of the new oligarchy to improvement, is not confined to constitutional changes. If we are truly informed, they do not seek to disguise, either in public or in private, the coldness with which they look upon all aspirations for benefitting mankind on a large scale, or for the further advancement of civilization; but especially for improving the condition of the most numerous and poorest class—a class which, according to them, is as well off as nature and the constitution of society permit it to be, and has no business to be dissatisfied while *their* property is secure, and they have the disposal of the taxes. Every one, moreover, who reads their parliamentary debates, must perceive that personality and intemperance in discussion are nearly confined to the *moderates,* who have been most justly, as well as cleverly, called *des hommes furieux de modération.* Their opponents have far too much good sense and magnanimity to retaliate; and whoever wishes for examples of that kind of oratory, in which both what is said, and the manner of saying it, indicates the greatest and the truest moderation, should read the speeches of M M. Mauguin and Odilon Barrot, in the recent debate on the Patriotic Associations.

It is unfortunate in a thousand ways for all Europe, that the question of peace and war should have come at this moment to complicate the difficuities of the present position of France, to place the popular party, in the estimation of many who would otherwise have sympathized with them, manifestly in the wrong, and to expose all that has been gained, and all that might hereafter have been gained, to new and countless hazards. The defeat of France would stop the march of civilization for another half century: successful she could not be, in less than three or four campaigns; in that time, the ignominy of invasion, and the inevitable horrors of war and devastation, would again rouse the national antipa-

thies which a peace of unusual length has so greatly mitigated; while, instead of soldier-citizens, five hundred thousand military ruffians, demoralized and brutalized like those of Napoleon, might once more overspread Europe, and after enslaving foreign countries under the forms of liberty, might return prepared to be the tools of any new usurper in inflicting still worse slavery upon their own.

We must be just, however, to what is called (incorrectly) the war party in France. They do *not* advocate a crusade for liberty, or a war of propagandism. They know well that the improvement of a nation is not advanced but retarded, by popular institutions imposed upon it by foreign force. It is not in the power of any one to affirm, with probability, that a nation would be benefitted by a constitutional government, until it puts forth its strength and seizes one; for, whatever be the forms of a government—unless it be vigorously upheld by a preponderance of the physical and intellectual strength of the nation itself, sufficient to overmatch all domestic attempts at its overthrow, it must, as the condition of its existence, be carried on, substantially, in the spirit and with the machinery of a despotism. The so-called war party have not the folly to think of quixotizing through all Europe, giving liberty to nations by the sword. But they say that when a nation *has* put itself in motion—when it *has* shown itself eager for liberal institutions, and ripe for them, by subverting all domestic opposition, vanquishing the strength of an established Government, and giving itself, by its own strength, without foreign aid, a constitution more favourable to the progress of civilization, —that then no one ought to be permitted to rush down upon it with the overpowering strength of another nation not equally advanced, not equally prepared for an improvement in its government, and overwhelm a united people by superiority of brute force. They say that non-intervention by one nation in the affairs of another should be laid down by France as an inflexible rule, which she should herself observe, and of which she should enforce the observance on all other Governments. And this, they assert, is the true interest of France herself; and it is in this view mainly, we may say solely, that they contend for it.

The existence, they say, in France, of a government founded on popular will, and established on the ruins of legitimacy and divine right, must necessarily give an impulse to the democratic spirit throughout Europe, by which, if not restrained, the thrones of all absolute monarchs will be every year more and more undermined, and, in no long period, certainly overthrown. The reason and the instinct of those monarchs will therefore join in indicating to them as the sole chance of saving their existence as despots, to extinguish the spirit of liberalism in France. The consequent struggle, the French are aware, will be an arduous and a perilous one: but those, at least, who are called the war-party, believe it to be as inevitable as was the still more terrific struggle in 1792. In this contest they would have for their natural allies the people of every country in Europe which aspires to free institutions. But what, they ask, will be our situation, if we allow all to whom we might appeal in the hour of need to be crushed, one after another, not by their own governments, but by the armies of foreign despots; who will then have no enemy but us, and who, after keeping us for an indefinite period in perpetual agitation, and a state of habitual preparation for war, without its advantages, will seize the first favourable moment for pouring their troops across our frontiers, and reducing us to the necessity of fighting for our very existence at our own doors, and on our own soil? It is therefore that Lafayette, and the numerous body whose opinions he represents, contend for the enforcement, by arms, if necessary, of the principle of non intervention.

And if France had been a united nation, headed by a government which could trust the people, which the people trusted, and which was able and dared to call forth the national enthusiasm, this would have been the true policy of France, and its almost infallible result would have been not war but peace. When France declared that the entry of foreign troops into Belgium would be considered a declaration of war, all Europe applauded, and the Cabinets reluctantly acquiesced. Yet France was then almost without an army, and many of her frontier fortresses were in a state almost incapable of defence. But the imposing unanimity which reigned in the July revolution, struck terror into the Powers, and they feared to stir. It is Louis Philippe, and his Chambers, that have marred this glorious position. It is they who, by placing themselves in a state of hostility against the spirit of the nation, have destroyed the *Prêstiges* of its power, and impressed the despotic governments with the gratifying assurance that it has too much upon its hands at home to be formidable abroad. This being the melancholy fact, the attempt to enforce non-intervention against Austria in the case of the Papal states would probably lead to war; and the co-operation of such a spiritless people as that of Romagna, in case of future hostilities, is so little worth, that it would be unwise in France to accelerate such a calamity in order to save them. Her policy now is to throw her shield over Belgium and Switzerland; leave events in other countries to take their course; and, if war is coming, wait till it comes.—*The Examiner April*, 10.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, 14 MARCH, 1830.

I now fulfil my promise to write to you on the subject of the Bonapartist and Republican parties.

It cannot be dissembled that the Napoleonis party possesseed, at the breaking out of the revolution of July, several decided advantages over all others. Lively recollections still attached a large portion of the people to the splendours of the empire, and even to the glorious disasters of Waterloo. Napoleon the 2d had been freely proclaimed by the representatives of France; and popular instinct had obstinately refused its sanction to the two reigns which succeeded that epoch of humiliation and misfortune. It was always the most terrible of all arguments against the restored dynasty, that it had profited by our reverses, and had twice returned in the train of foreign invaders. Between 1815 and 1830, moreover, but fifteen years had elapsed: the youths of the first period were in the prime of life when the second arrived, and a number of the actors in the rapid drama of the Hundred Days, occupied still, in July last, important characters on the scene. It seemed natural then, I may even say more *logical*, to resume the action of this great political Trilogy, at the point where foreign intervention had interrupted it in 1815: and posterity will, perhaps, judge the abandonment of that act of national sovereignty by which an emperor was intrepidly proclaimed in the teeth and in contempt of foreign tyranny, to be inconsistent and somewhat ignoble. The people, generally a very good logician, declared itself plainly upon the subject: from the very first hour of the movement, the cry, *Vive Napoleon II.* was heard, and that cry would perhaps have rendered all others inaudible, if leaders had presented themselves, capable of profiting by the impulse of circumstances and the hesitation of the other parties. But, to the eternal shame of the great dignitaries and the avowed partizans of the empire, not a single champion issued from their drawing-rooms, to interpose his sword between the nominee of the Chamber of Deputies. More shameful still! the Bertrands, the Gourgauds, the Sébastianis, and so many others, remained motionless spectators of the battle of the three days. The adventurer Fabvier, whom his good luck seemed to bring back on the eve of the explosion, on purpose to make him the hero of the barricades, remained deaf to the exhortations of the indignant patriots, and laid himself down to sleep on the doubtful renown of his state intrigues, and his luckless campaigns in Spain and in Greece. All the efforts of the high Bonapartist party were limited to a few underground workings, promptly frustrated by the activity of the Orleanists: and as soon as there were honours and salaries to be distributed, marshals, dukes, counts, barons, and censors of the empire, were not the last men to rush into the scramble. On the word of an honest man, it was a pitiful spectacle. Sébastiani, the unremovable minister of Louis Philippe, had written, a fortnight before the revolution, to the Count de Survilliers, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, to reiterate the assurances of his unassailable fidelity to the Corsican dynasty. Lallemand, who is in the good graces of the new Majesty, has but just arrived from America, whence the same Joseph Bonaparte had dispatched him, (after paying his debts,) furnished with certain powers, and with a protest addressed by him, Joseph, in the name of his newphew, Napoleon duke of Reichstadt, to the president of the Chamber of Deputies. This protest, as you may well suppose, has never reached its address; and if it had, you may as easily guess what use it would have been put to by a Périer or a Dupin.

The peasantry, at the sight of the tri-coloured flag, at first, like the town-people, thought only of crying *vive l'empereur*: and when they were told that he was really dead, *vive Napoleon II.* The sentiment must have gradually died away, for want of nourishment, and of leaders. I would not, however, venture to affirm that it is not still powerful in some regions of France: but the progress of events has in general tended to lower Bonapartism, while it has given an activity and briskness, which increases every day, to republican ideas.

Privileged persons of all kinds—the quasi-legitimate king, landed proprietors, fundholders, great capitalists—either feel or affect a fear, which is really formidable, of a republic. This is a great blunder, or a very remarkable symptom. It is natural to infer, that no danger would be feared in such a degree, which was not a possible one—nay, even a near and a probable one; and they will end, perhaps, by raising from underground this terrible demon of democracy, by dint of calling him forth to curse him, and load him with insults and with chains. This is the real bugaboo of our governors and of their chambers. There is not one of their acts, one of their speeches, which is not stamped with the profound terror which it excites in them. It is a good way of encouraging an enemy, to talk to him, without intermission, of his strength and of his audacity. Let us try to sound the depth of the evil, if evil there is, and to show that the rise and progress of it are wholly imputable to the government.

When the causes set forth in my former letters had raised Louis Phillippe to the throne, the republicans resigned themselves, on the faith of Lafayette, who promised that this popular throne should be surrounded by republican institutions. They did not wish to dispute about words: hoping that the substance of the constitution would make amends for the sacrifice of forms. They were soon cruelly disabused. All that were honest and patriotic among the dupes of the Orleanist *coterie*, did not delay to withdraw from it openly, or found themselves ignominiously dismissed. And as Louis Phillipe ostensibly presided at the deliberations of the Cabinet, and it was known that he continually interfered in all the acts, great and small, of the government, public distrust did not stop short at the agents of the crown, but extended itself to the king. The appointment of Talleyrand, and the dismissal of Lafayette, were sufficient indications of him. A thousand other acts came to strengthen the general feeling of disquiet, and, now-a-days, Citizen King is completely unpopularized. the Ridicule—the most formidable of all weapons in France—now conspires against his throne with the bitter disdain, and the generous hatred, which ingratitude and duplicity justly call down upon themselves. People do not scruple to accuse him, even in public places, of treason against the cause of the people of all countries, and complicity with their sworn enemies, the despots of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

Lafayette has come to an open rupture with this treacherous and ungrateful court. The King for lately sent him by the Prince Royal, and retained him to dinner. He asked him what he thought of the state of politics at home and abroad? The incorruptible patriot summed up his opinion and his advice in these words:—"Sire, the keys of the Palais-Royal are at Modena; look to yourself, if you let them be taken by the Austrians. As for internal politics, it is my firm conviction that there is no safety for your dynasty but in Dupont and his friends, the honourable patriots whom a certain party thinks to disgrace by calling them Republicans." Two days afterwards, this conversation was resumed. Lafayette persisted in his sentiments, Louis Philippe in his incredulity, which became even arrogant and scornful. "Sire," said the veteran, "I perceive that my counsels have become disagreeable; permit me, therefore, hereafter to address them to you only from the tribune. I should even for sometime since have abstained fro importunming you with them, if I did not feel, for whatever concerns you, as it were *the vanity of an author*" "Be it so," replied the Monarch, piqued to the quick, "but I think it right to inform you, General, that the tribune may very possibly be closed to you in less than six weeks." "Do you think then, Sire, that I shall not be re-elected?"—"I do not know, General." "I hope I shall. Adieu, Sire."

In a lively discussion between the King and the honest Dupont, while he was still minister, on the subject of a pretended inconsistency of which the former accused the latter; "Sire," cried the free-spoken and sincere keeper of the seals, "I assure you that I have always thought as I now do on this point, as on many others, and I will affirm it, if necessary, in the face of France, where my word is quite as good as that of your Majesty."

Casimir Perrier comes in the ministry this very day, as president of the council. The abbé Louis resumes the portfolio of finance, which is taken from the honourable and unfortunate Laffitte. This second retrograde movement may be considered as the 8th of August of the younger branch of the Bourbons. It will bring us "peace, at whatever price," national humiliation, the proscription of the patriots a civil war perhaps, a new convulsion, and then.... the empire, or the republic.

In my next letter I will treat particularly of the present situation and future chances of the republican party.

(*From the Correspondent of the Examiner.*)

PARIS, APRIL 2, 1831.

If General Lafayette does not end by being President of some Republic, it will certainly be his own fault, and not that of his destiny. Providence and nature seem to have formed him expressly for that post: he has served his apprenticeship to it for more than the last half century, and the stream of events incessantly carries him back to that destination, which he had the modesty, the magnanimity, or the weakness to refuse, after the revolution of July. Elevated still higher, since his disgrace, in the opinion of all virtuous men, encircled, as it were, by a halo of political sanctity, which renders him the patron of the oppressed, and the patriotic of both hemispheres, he needs only *will*, and stretch out his hands, to seize the sceptre-lever of the regeneration of Europe. His great age is an obstacle, it is true, to resolutions so lofty and perilous; and yet, old age has enfeebled neither his intelligence, nor the grace, the readiness, the solemnity, or the archness of his address, nor his singularly eclectic and cosmopolitan activity nor perhaps the aspiration of a virtuous ambition. The popularity of the name of Lafayette has grown both in France and abroad, by every blunder and every act of meaness of Louis-Philippe and company. Every one has said to himself, "If Lafayette was at the head of affairs, Belgium, Poland, and Italy would not be exposed to the vengeance of the priestly and monarchical party; the left bank of Rhine, which cries out to us, would be already reunited to France; Spain and Portugal would have taken part in the general movement of nations, instead of meanly delivering up to the executioner the vanguard of their liberators. France would now be as great by proselytism as she was formerly by conquest; and feudal barbarism, driven back upon the Steppes of the north, would not threaten with a new inundation the fertile regions of the south.

General Lafayette receives every moment addresses, which prove that these feelings, and these ideas unite in his favour the most remote regions of France. He is apprised, from all quarters, that in case of a national crisis, he will be regarded as the rallying point of all the champions of the independence and liberty of France. The great association which is just formed, and which already covers the whole county, will lend new strength to the spirit of propagandism and democracy. This national association is the bugbear of the day. Three entire sittings of the Lower House have been spent in assailing it, and, as commonly happens, the menaces of the government have merely added to the general distrust, and given a fresh stimulus to the disposition to associate. If the Committees do their duty, we shall shortly reckon more than a million of signatures to the act of Union, against foreign invaders and the Bourbons, who are not all of them at Holyrood.

The Bourgeois Gentilhomme of Molière had spoken prose forty years of his life, without knowing it: the same is the case with a great number of my honest fellow-citizens, with regard to republicanism. They ask for all the securities, liberties and retrenchments which could be met with in the best democracies; and the good people have not the least suspicion that they are acquiring the habit of thinking, feeling, and talking like Republicans. The *name* is all that alarms them, the *thing* would suit them well enough. The elective monarchy, therefore, must serve them as a transition and a preparation; and this, after all, is the real gist of the dispute between us and the partisans of the system of the restoration. The latter wish to continue the melancholy mystification of the "just medium," and the noble game of seesaw, which Philippe is making trial of, after Martignac, under Charles X., and Decazes, under Louis XVIII. The national representation, to please them, should be limited to a privileged class of at most 100,000 landed proprietors: the remaining population should pay taxes, fight like Austrians, and never meddle practically in politics. We, who bear in mind the promises at the Hotel de Ville, would fain see realized that famous Republican Monarchy, which would last, God knows how long, but which would at least be a practical course of instruction in a government more and more popular. When the public intellect should have made sufficient progress, the Monarchial leading-strings would drop off of themselves. People would at last be able to conceive, that mankind can do without masks, escutcheons, and court-hypocrisy. Logic would penetrate into public affairs, as she is already admitted into the relations of private life: Logic, ah! Dear Sir, what would become of what is now called *Order*, if that brazen-faced adviser was ever brought into the councils of nations, in place of decencies, false public morality, and salaried zeal?

Is constitutional monarchy possible in the existing state of society? Is it not itself a state of transition rather than an end; and in this age of universal transition, who or what can expect to be permanent? Not, to a certainty, the dynasty of Louis-Philippe, which one sort of people regard as a pretext, and another sort devour as their prey.

The act of national association has already born its fruit. The line of demarcation between the popular party and the Périer administration has been considerably widened under the fire of dismissals. The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the removal of MM. Alexandre de Laborde Aide-de-camp to the King, and Councillor of State, Odilon Barrott, member of the same council, Voirhaye, Principal Advocate General at the Court Royale of Metz, Stourm, Languinais, and Lebreton, Deputies to the Procureur-du-Roi of the Seine, Dubois-Ayne, Director of the Customs, Bouchotte, Mayor of Metz, Lieutenant General Lamarque, Commandant of the Western Departments. The ministry had been challenged by Odilon-Barrot, in one of the late sittings of the Chamber of Deputies: they have taken up the gauntlet; the war has commenced, and these dismissals cannot fail to be succeded by many others*; a great number of functionaries having eagerly subscribed the Act of Association. Here, therefore, is the government in open combat with all the classes of men who took a decisive part in the movement of July.

For some months past, the prisons have been, as you already know, encumbered with patriots. The events of October, of December, and February, have each furnished their contingent to the zeal, more ardent than wise, of our Parisian Scarlett, poor M. Persil. The great Republican conspiracy of December will at length be brought to trial on the sixth of this month, and every thing announces, that it will vanish into smoke. Several of our intimate friends, Cavaignac, Guinard, Trélat, are in the number of the accused. Cavaignac is the son of a regicide conventionalist, a colleague of Philippe. Egalité. He shows himself more faithful to the good old cause than Louis Philippe which is no wise surprising; accordingly, the one is upon the throne, the other in a goal. A man of letters, an artist, of a character as amiable as pure, he is one of the young patriots who would rise to the greatest eminence, if political success were always the reward of talents, of enthusiasm, and of self-sacrifice.

Guinard is a man of the same stamp. A colleague of Cavaignac, and his bosom-friend; he shared fraternally with him the command of of the second battery in the Artillery of Civic the Guard of Paris, a corps, in which more than anywhere else, the Republican Spirit and principles were predominant. Guinard is besides a member of the Commission of National Rewards; and, in the exercise of that office, equally laborious and delicate, no one has shown a more persevering and more conscientious zeal.

Trélat, alternately Secretary and President of the Society of Friends of the People, is a highly-instructed Physician, a Patriot after the manner of 92, simple, austere, and candid, worthy in

* At this moment is announced that of the brave General Sémélé, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, and of the Association of the Moselle.

every respect of his fellow-prisoners. These three men represent all that is purest and most enthusiastic in the generation which has taken upon itself, at its own risk and charge, the emancipation of Europe. The trials which are about to commence, will afford them a splendid theatre for propagandism, and for bitter recriminations. It is the government rather than they, that will stand, downcast and shame-stricken, at the bar. It may well repent of having furnished to the radical opposition so fine an opportunity.

One word on the famous proposition of Baude, the Kidnapper of the Carlists, and the *Agent Provocateur* of the Republicans. The King, Louis-Philippe, always pre-occupied, either by ligitimist scruples, or by family interests, had resolved, in his individual wisdom, to get restored to the expelled branch of the Bourbons all the estates which it possessed in France. At the very first Cabinet Council of the Ministry, of the 13th of March, he made a formal proposition to this effect; but the Ministers, not venturing to propose such a measure ministerially, preferred to throw the responsibility of it upon the Chambers. The announcement of the National Associations, precipitated the execution of this project by proposing the perpetual exclusion of the expelled Bourbons; it was hoped to quiet the public opinion, and by means of an appeal to French generosity, to obtain the restitution of the estates sequestered by order of M. Calmon.

The following facts will give you an idea of the manner in which the political police still continues its operations in France. Montalivet, minister of the interior, sends one day for M. Treilhard, at that time prefect of police: "Well, M. Le Prefet have you arrested plenty of republicans?" "Hitherto, M. Le Ministre, I have not been able to surprise any *flagrante delicto*; and really I have great doubts of my succeeding in it." "You do not understand, my dear M. Treilhard. I have already had the honour of telling you that *we must positively have* a republican conspiracy."

The *Moniteur* announced, one fine morning that justice had at length obtained positive proofs with respect to the alleged plots. The honest *procureur du roi*, M. Comte, of whom that was a personal concern, sent for M. Sauvo, the manager of the official journal, and questioned him as to the source from which he obtained the information, M. Sauvo answered, that the paragraph had been sent to him from the private cabinet of the minister of the interior.

Men who had been arrested in consequence of their turbulence in the days of December, have been set at liberty without trial, by reason that they had enacted the honourable character of *agens provocateurs*. Hired informers have disappeared, and the officers of justice have been unable since to trace them out.

Such is the wretched spirit of the government of Louis Philippe in domestic affairs. Duplicity, corruption, espionage, open or ill-disguised enmity to all that bears the stamp of independence patriotism, and courage. There is a flagrant conspiracy against our too generous and too confiding revolution; a conspiracy of the ministers, who assail it in its most declared champions; a conspiracy of the chambers, who never cease to sap at its foundations the very unfinished edifice of our liberty. These two ignoble assemblies have set on foot with one another a sort of legislative game at Tennis, by which, in sending their bills backwards and forwards, with amendments and sub-amendments, they manage to prolong indefinitely their power, which become every day more disputable and more disputed. Their crony, the government, helps them as much as it can, sometimes by direct instigation, and sometimes by a conscious silence. The other day, by one stroke of the pen, the Chamber of Peers, at the suggestion of Decazes, overset the whole electoral law, already sufficiently bad, and disfranchised 70,000 electors, by determining that the *centimes additionnels* (the *extra* taxes, and taxes for local purposes), should not be counted as part of the electoral qualification. The day before yesterday, the Chamber of Deputies decided that a simple *commissaire de police* should be competent to order the employment of an armed force against the people. And all this, to restore confidence and security. Accordingly, the Change itself, which was so much announced as the pillar of the Perrier ministry, is sinking more and more under its pressure. A fall of more than 8 per cent. has taken place since the accession of this ministry, which was to give us peace, and a rise of the funds, at whatever cost.

A profound discouragement or a concentrated rage, dispute with each other the minds of the patriots. Formidable futurity! what dost thou reserve for us? Italy relapses into slavery, Belgium seems to be sold; our wounds and our sacrifices, of all sorts, have purchased for us nothing but a venal or stupid Parliament; a king, who is something intermediate between a police spy and a shopkeeper, an ignoble and feeble political mongrel, who has neither the pride of an old dynasty, nor the energy of a new race; a procession of incapable ministries, and (as a worthy termination to the series), for our prime minister, a merchant more haughty than a Montmorency, hypochondriacal, obstinate, almost ferocious by dint of selfishness and cupidity, a man exactly fashioned to stir up another impassioned and sanguinary struggle, and to leave to opposite parties no other mediation but that of the guillotine. M.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

It has been stated, in the preceding paper, that the conditions which confer worldly power are still, amidst all changes of circumstances, the same as in the middle ages—namely, the possession of wealth, or the being employed and trusted by the wealty. In the middle ages, this form of government might have been approved, even by a philosopher if a philosopher had been possible in those ages: not, surely, for its intrinsic excellence; not because mankind enjoyed, or could have enjoyed, the blessing of good government under it: but there are states of society in which we must not seek for a good government, but for the least bad one. It is part of the inevitable lot of mankind, that when they themselves are in a backward state of civilization, they are unsusceptible of being well governed.

But, now, mankind are capable of being better governed than the wealthy classes have ever heretofore governed them: while those classes, instead of having improved, have actually retrograded in capacity for government. The abuses of their power have not diminished, though now showing themselves no otherwise than in forms compatible with the mildness of modern manners, and being of that kind which provokes contempt, mingled with resentment, rather than terror and hatred, as of yore.

Such of the above propositions as required illustration appearing to have sufficiently received it in the foregoing paper, I proceed to take a similar survey of the changes which mankind have undergone in respect to the conditions on which moral influence, or power over the minds of mankind, is dependent.

There are three distinguishable sources of moral influence:—eminent wisdom and virtue, real or supposed; the power of addressing mankind in the name of religion; and, finally, worldly power.

It is not necessary to illustrate the manner in which superiority of wisdom and virtue, or in which religion, pre-engages men's minds with the opinions and feelings in favour of which those authorities declare themselves. It is equally superfluous to insist upon the influence exercised over the minds of men by worldly power. The tendency of the human mind to the worship of power, is well understood. It is matter of common complaint, that even the Supreme Being is adored by an immense majority as the Almighty, not as the All-good; as he who can destroy, not as he who has blessed. It is a familiar fact that the vulgar in all parts of the world, have in general little or no rule of conduct or of opinion, but to do as their betters do, and to think as their betters think: and this very word *betters*, is a speaking proof of the fact which we allege—meaning, as it does, not their *wisers*, or their *honesters*, but their *richers*, and those placed in authority over them.

All persons, from the most ignorant to the most instructed, from the most stupid to the most intelligent, have their minds more or less under the dominion of one or other, or all, of the influences which have just been mentioned. All bow down, with a submission more or less implicit, to the authority of superior minds, or of the interpreters of the divine will, or of their superiors in rank and station.

When an opinion is sanctioned by all these authorities, or by any one of them, the others not opposing, it becomes the received opinion. At all periods of history in which there has existed a general agreement among these three authorities, there have existed *received doctrines:* a phrase the sense of which is now almost forgotten. The most marked character of such periods is a firm confidence in inherited opinions. Men cleave with a strong and fervent faith to the doctrine which they have imbibed from their infancy: though in conduct they be tempted to swerve from it, the belief remains in their hearts, fixed and immoveable, and has an irresistible hold upon the consciences of all good men. When, on the contrary, the three authorities are divided among themselves, or against each other, a violent conflict rages among opposing doctrines, until one or other prevails, or until mankind settle down into a state of general uncertainty and scepticism. At present, we are in a mixed state; some fight fiercely under their several banners, all these chiefly the least instructed; while the others (those few excepted who have strength to stand by themselves) are blown about by every breath, having no steady opinion—or at least no deep rooted conviction that their opinion is true.

Society, therefore, has its natural state, and its transitional state, with respect to moral influence as well as to worldly power. Let us bestow a few words upon the natural state, and upon the nature of those varieties of the social order in which it has hitherto been realized.

It is in states of society in which the holders of power are chosen by the people (or by the most highly civilized portion of the people) for their supposed fitness, that we should most expect to find the three authorities acting together, and giving their sanction to the same doctrines. As men are raised to worldly power for their supposed wisdom and virtue, two of the three sources of moral influence are united in the same individuals. And although the rulers of such societies, being the creatures of the people's choice, have not, *quâ* rulers, that ascendancy over the minds of the people, which power obtained and held independently of their will, commonly possesses; nevertheless, the station to which they are elevated gives them greater opportunities of rendering their wisdom and their virtue visible, while it also fixes the outward stamp of general recognition upon that merit, which would otherwise operate upon each mind only in proportion to its confidence in its own power of discriminating the most worthy.

Accordingly, in the best constituted commonwealths of the ancient world, this unity of moral influence did to a very great degree exist And in the great popular government of our own times, it exists with respect to the general doctrines of the constitution, and many maxims of national policy, and the list of received doctrines is increasing as rapidly as the differences of opinion among the persons possessing moral influence will allow.

I say, only the *best constituted* commonwealths of antiquity—and chiefly Athens, Sparta, and Rome—because, in the others, the form of the government, and the circumstances of society itself, being in a perpetual flux, the elements of moral influence never remained long enough in the same hands to allow time for constitutional doctrines, or received maxims of policy, to grow up. But, in the three commonwealths which I have named, such constitutional doctrime, and such received maxims of policy, did exist, and the community was intensely attached to them.

The great authority for political doctrines in all these governments was the wisdom of ancestors: their old laws, their old maxims, the opinions of their ancient statesmen. This may sound strange to those who have imbibed the silly persuasion, that fickleness and love of innovation are the characteristics of popular governments. It is, however, matter of authentic history. It is not seen in reading Mitford, who always believed his prejudices above his eyes—but it is seen in reading Demosthenes, who shows in every page that he regards the authority of ancestors, not merely as an argument, but as one of the strongest of arguments; and steps out of his way to eulogise the wisdom of the ancient laws and lawgivers, with a frequency which proves it to have been the most popular of topics, and one on which his unequalled tact and sagacity taught him mainly to rely. All the other Athenian orators, down to the speeches in Thucydides; Cicero, and all that we know of the Roman orators; Plato, and almost all the monuments which remain to us of the ideas of Athens, Sparta, and Rome, teem with evidence of the same fact. In all this there is nothing but what the known constitution of human nature would have enabled us to surmise: it is precisely what marks these commonwealths to have been in a natural state of society. When a government, whether it be a popular one or not, works well for the people among whom it exists, and satisfies their highest conceptions of a good social order, there is naturally a strong, and generally a very just, reverence for the memory of its founders. This would not have been thought strange three quarters of a century ago. Robertson, the historian, speaks with the utmost simplicity, of "that attachment to ancient forms, and aversion to innovation, which are the unfailing characteristic of popular assemblies." Europe had not then entered into the state of transition of which the first overt manifestation was the breaking out of the French revolution. Since that epoch, those near-sighted people who can see nothing beyond their own age, have mistaken that desire of novelty, and disregard of the authority of ancestors, which characterise an age of transition, for the properties of a popular government: just as if the same symptoms did not constantly attend every change, no matter of what nature, in the spirit of the age; as if we might not be quite sure that there was as much scoffing at the wisdom of ancestors in the Court of Augustus as in the National Convention of France.

The authority of ancestors, so deeply reverenced at Athens and Rome, was the authority of the wisest and best men for many successive generations. If, instead of upholding and applauding the ancient maxims, the ablest and most experienced contemporaries had affirmed them to be the rude conceptions of barbarians, the many would have lost their faith in them, and would have been as we are now. Nor had authority more than its just weight: it did not supersede reason, but guided it: for every relic which remains to us, of what was addressed to the Athenian Demos, for example, by their orators and politicians, is full of strong sense, cogent argument, and the most manly and forcible appeals to the reason of the people. The speeches of the great orators, and those in Thucydides, are monuments of long-sighted policy, and keen and sagacious observation of life and human nature, which will be prized as long as the world shall endure, or as wisdom shall be understood and appreciated in it.

It is well known that respect and deference for old age formed a conspicuous feature both in the public and private morality of the ancient commonwealths; and there is no surer mark of a natural state of society in respect to moral influence. So deeply, however, have the notions and feelings of an age of transition taken root among us, that if there are some who wonder that this reverence should no longer exist, there are probably many more who wonder that it should ever have existed, and view it as a sort of superstition, or as one of the numerous oddities of those peculiar people, the ancients: if, indeed, they believe it at all; for it may be almost a misapplication of terms to say that a man believes a fact, although he may never dream of doubting it: as religious writers know well, when they treat of what they call practical infidelity. We can hardly be said to believe that, which we do not conceive with any distinctness or vivacity. What we read of Greece and Rome is so remote from what we have ever seen; we are helped by so few familiar analogies to penetrate our minds with its spirit, and make ourselves, as it were, at home in it, that some strength of imagination is requisite to conceive it with the intensity and life which is essential to any thing deserving the name of belief. We do not believe ancient history, we only fancy we believe it—our belief deserves no higher name than simple acquiescence—it scarcely amounts to more than that conventional assent, which we give to the mythology of the same nations.

Unquestionably, if the mental state of the old men of the present day were their natural state, there would be little reason for paying much deference to their modes of thinking. But narrowness of mind, and obstinate prejudice, are not the necessary, or the natural concomitants of old age. Old men have generally both their opinions and their feelings more deeply rooted than the young; but is it an evil to have strong convictions, and steady unfluctuating feelings? It is on the contrary, essential to all dignity or solidity of character and to all fitness for guiding or governing mankind. It constitutes prejudice, only when society is at one of those turns or vicissitudes in its history, at which it becomes necessary that it should change its opinions and its feelings. There is but little wisdom in any one head, whatever quantity there may be in the society collective, when the young are wiser than the old. We should not forget that, in the natural state of things, the old would, as a matter of course, be further advanced than the young, simply because they have been longer on the road. If this be not the case at present, it is because we have come to a bend in the road, and they not knowing it, continued to advance in the same line, got to the wrong side of the hedge, and allowed even the hindmost to pass them by. If the old know less than the young, it is because it is hard to unlearn; but society, fortunately, has not so frequent need to unlearn, as to learn.

All old men might have, and some old men really have, knowledge which it is altogether impossible that a young man, however great his capacity, should possess a very large measure of, namely, that which is derived from personal experience. There are some states of civilization in which this is every thing—rude states, it is true. In these, accordingly, the authority of age is almost unlimited. No where is it so great as among the North American Indians: for there, the knowledge and judgment of every man must be nearly in proportion to the length of his individual experience, as the cunning of a fox may be not inaccurately measured by his years. Among the Greeks and Romans, though, in comparison, highly civilized nations, wisdom, notwithstanding, was less the fruit of speculative study, than of intercourse with the world, practice in business, and long habit of deliberating on public affairs. It was there a recognised maxim, that old men were fittest to devise, and young men to execute.

In an age of literature, there is no longer, of necessity, the same wide interval between the knowledge of the old, and that which is attainable by the young. The experience of all former ages, recorded in books, is open to the young man as to the old; and this, doubtless, comprises much more than the individual experience of any one man; but it does not comprise all. There are things which books cannot teach. A young man *cannot*, unless his history has been a most extraordinary one, possess either that knowledge of life, which is necessary in the most difficult and important practical business, or that knowledge of the more recondite parts of human nature, which is equally necessary for the foundation of sound ethical and even political principles, but which is almost the exclusive privilege of him who, like Ulysses, has been ————: which he, whose mind has not passed through numerous states, both moral and intellectual, cannot find out by himself—though he may undoubtedly take upon trust from other minds, such faint, uncertain, and shadowy conceptions, as we have of a plant or an animal about which we have merely read. It is true that our old men, educated as they were, have little enough of all these advantages; but young men *cannot* have them. If they are not in the old men, they are nowhere.

That the habits of old men are fixed, their principles riveted, and that they swerve not easily from them, instead of a defect, should naturally be the highest recommendation. It would be so, if the habits which they acquired in their youth, were still suitable to the state of the human mind in their old age. When it is otherwise, indeed, the greater flexibility of the young, their greater accessibility to new ideas and new feelings, all which would otherwise be termed unsteadiness, renders them the sole hope of society. But this is nothing to be proud of, or to rejoice at; it is one of the great causes which combine to render this state of transition a most dangerous passage to society. The indispensable requisites for wise thinking and wise conduct in great affairs, are served from each other: they are apart, and are not all found in the same men; nay, they are found in two sets of men, who are, for the most part, warring with each other. The young must prevail, though it were only by out-living their antagonists; but the most important of the qualifications for making a good use of success, are still to be acquired by them during the struggle. In turbulent times, knowledge of life and business are rapidly obtained; but a comprehensive knowledge of human nature is scarcely to be acquired, but by calm reflexion and observation, in times of political tranquillity; for when minds are excited, and one man is ranged against another, there are few who do not contract an invincible repugnance, not only to the errors of their opponents, but to the truths to which those errors are allied. Through this state, however, we must struggle; and happy will be the day when it will once more be true, that with length of years cometh wisdom, and when the necessary privations and annoyances of declining life shall again, as heretofore, be compensated by the honour and the gratitude due to increased powers of usefulness, fittingly employed. A. B.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS,

History of the War in the Peninsula. By Lieutenant Colonel Napier, C. B. Vol. III. 8vo pp. 640. London, 1831. T. and W. Boone.

If we were called upon to name the department of science which in this country has met with the least attention or encouragement, we should directly answer, the study of the art of war. It seems to have been cautiously avoided by the deep reasoner, the speculative theorist, and the literary aspirant. Volumes we have, out of number, professing to give histories of our great captains, and discriptions of our British "feats in broil and battle;" but it must be acknowledged, looking at war as a grand science, that they are, for the most part, of flimsy construction—offerings to the imagination, not to the head—presenting a heterogeneous mass confused geography, huddled march and countermarch, towns leaguered, with rockets hissing, shells exploding, soldiers sacking,—and crowned with the delineation of combats, much in the pell-mell style of Mr. Cooper's battle-pieces. Humane and moral motives have been adduced to explain this neglect and want of consideration for military art; but they are of little weight, it being universally admitted that wars have become less bloody, and strife less ferocious, as the means of fighting have improved. We are more inclined to the opinion of its being constitutional in us islanders—for dislike and jealousy of the military pervades all our institutions, and is instilled into us from our cradle: "*any thing will do for a soldier*" is the apology for devoting the impracticable graceless scion of the family to the profession of arms; the mouthing patriot stores his shuddering infant brood with the bug bear terrors of a standing army; and, in harmony with these, the Mutiny Act, authorising the maintenance of a permanent force, with admirable consistency opens with the declaration of its being contrary to law. Our military system is also clogged by these defects; no qualification, except as to age and size, is required to fit an officer for the army---it is not even necessary for him to read or write; and many losses of opportunity, materiel, and men, in our primary campaigns, are to be attributed to those in command being utterly ignorant of the first principles of their profession. The doating parent restricts his own pleasures, to furnish means for the education of the favourite son who is destined for what is termed a learned profession; but the scapegrace who has to gain for himself "a name in arms," is permitted to idle away his time till the hour arrives for what is, in many cases, but the gratification of a foolish vanity, which would perhaps have been dissipated, if the measures to make him an accomplished soldier had been duly pursued. Surely it ought to be required that every candidate for a commission should be grounded in mathematics, and possess a knowledge of at least one continental language. We have been led to this disgression, previously to laying before our readers a report of the admirable military work before us, being the third volume of Colonel Napier's *History of the Peninsular War;* and to such as are disposed to think lightly of the military in juxta position with other professions, we recommend its perusal: it will at once satisfy them by numerous illustrations of the natural endowments and scientific acquirements absolutely requisite to those who have any ambition to "shine in arms."

The earlier pages of this volume detail the final dispersion of the Spanish armies, and the almost entire subjection of Spain; but as the thread of the gallant author's narrative successively unwinds, we open upon events of more powerful interest,—the defence of Portugal by Lord Wellington the retreat of Massena, and, in conclusion, the battle of Albuera, fought by Lord Beresford. To the latter we shall confine this notice, regretting that we are compelled, by want of space, to omit what appears to us one of the most favourable specimens of the author's style; his clear, distinct, and perspicuous description of the combat of Ocana, so fatal to the Spaniards. who there proved their total inefficiency, single handed to withstand the invader. We therefore, direct our attention to the eleventh book, which opens with a political tirade, expressed in the wirter's usually strong language, ascribing to the ministry of the period (1810) the worst of motives, coupled with glaring ignorance and cowardly timidity. Is the gallant author, like his great chief, so wholly and exclusively a soldier as to be but an indifferent and shallow politician; or does he suppose that all honour and high ambition for the country's welfare is the property of himself and his companions in arms? That faults were committed by the ministry, candour will admit; but the sin of ignorance is sufficient visitation, without the imputation of dishonourable motives. Their aim was the same as Lord Wellington's and no less difficult was their part to accomplish, they had obstacles to encounter from a nation whose constitutional prejudices against military expeditions were confirmed by repeated disgraces and discomfitures; and no wonder they hesitated before they threw all into the scale of continental warfare: abler men would, perhaps, have done the same. While on this topic, we cannot forbear noticing the following extraordinary passage, of which sound discretion would we think, have dictated the omission. If the communication to Lord Wellington was private its revival is scarrely justifiable; if public, in common justice to the nameless writer, the whole letter ought to have been published. The arrow thus shot, is likely to fix in more than one breast.

"The spirit of faction was, however, not confined to one side; there was a ministerial person at this time, who, in his dread of the opposition, wrote to Lord Wellington, complaining of his inaction, and calling upon him to do something that would excite a public sensation: *any thing, provided blood was spilt.* A calm but severe rebuke and the cessation of all friendly intercourse with the writer, discovered the general's abhorrence of this detestable policy."

Our present illustration will be the battle of Albuera; and the severe strictures to which it gives rise on the conduct and capacity of Lord Beresford, almost lead us in the spirit of charity, to wish that time had run a longer course, before history, with pen severe had recorded these events. After such exposures (if, as they appear to be justified by facts), no future confidence in a commander can be expected from either officers or men.

"During the night Blake and Cole arrived with about sixteen thousand men: but so defective was the occupation of the ground, that Soult had no change to make in his plans from this circumstance; and a little before nine o'clock in the morning, Godinot's division issued from the woods in one heavy columu of attack preceded by ten guns. He was flanked by the light cavalry, and followed by Werles division of reserve, and, making straight towards the bridge, commenced a sharp cannonade, attempting to force the passage; at the same time, Brichè, with two regiments of hussars, drew further down the river to observe Colonel Otway's horse. The allies guns on the rising ground above the village answered the fire of the French, and ploughed through their columns, which were crowding without judgment towards the bridge, although the stream was passable above and below. But Beresford observing that Werle's division did not follow closely, was soon convinced that the principal effort would be on the right, and therefore sent Blake orders to form a part of the first and all the second line of the Spanish army, on the broad part of the hills, at right angles to their actual front. Then drawing the Portuguese infantry of the left wing to the centre, he sent one brigade down to support Alten, and directed General Hamilton to hold the remainder in columns of battalions ready to move to any part of the field. The thirteenth dragoons were posted near the edge of the river, above the bridge, and, meanwhile, the second division marched to support Blake. The horse artillery, the heavy dragoons, and the fourth division, also took ground to the right, and were posted; the cavalry and guns on a small plain behind the Aroya, and the fourth division in an oblique line, about half musket shot behind them. This done, Beresford galloped to Blake, for that general had refused to change his front, and, with great heat, told Colonel Hardinge, the bearer of the order that the real attack was at the village and bridge. Beresford had sent again to entreat that he would obey, but this message was as fruitless as the former and, when the Marshal arrived, nothing had been done. The enemy's columns were, however, now beginning to appear on the right, and Blake yielding to this evidence, proceeded to make the evolution, yet with such pedantic slowness, that Beresford, impatient of his folly, took the direction in person. Great was the confusion and the delay thus occasioned; and ere the troops could be put in order, the French were amongst them. For scarcely had Godinot engaged Alten's brigade, when Werle, leaving only a battalion of grenadiers and some squadrons to watch the thirteerth dragoons and to connect the attacks, countermarched with the remainder of his division, and rapidly gained the rear of the fifth corps, as it was mounting the hills on the right of the allies. At the same time the mass of light cavalry suddenly quitted Godinot's column, and crossing the river Albuera above the bridge, ascended the left bank at a gallop, and, sweeping round the rear of the fifth corp, joined Latour Maubourg, who was already in face of Lumley's squadrons. Thus half an hour had sufficed to render Beresford's position nearly desperate. Two thirds of the French were in a compact order of battle, on a line perpendicular to his right, and his army, disordered and composed of different nations, was still in the difficult act of changing its front. It was in vain that he endeavoured to form the Spanish line sufficiently in advance to give room for the secoud division to support it: the French guns opened, their infantry threw out a heavy musketry, and their cavalry. outflanking the front, and charging here and there, put the Spaniards in disorder at all points: in a short time the latter gave way, and Soult, thinking the whole army was yielding, pushed forward his columns, while his reserves also mounted the hill, and General Ruty placed all the batteries in position. At this critical moment General William Stewart arrived at the foot of the height with Colonel Colborne's brigade, which formed the head of the second division. The Colonel, seeing the confusion above desired to form in order of battle previous to mounting the ascent; but Stewart, whose boiling courage overlaid his judgment, led up without any delay in column of companies, and attempted to open out his line in succession as the battalions arrived at the summit. Being under a destructive fire, the foremost charged to gain room, but a heavy rain prevented any object from being distinctly seen, and four regiments of hussars and lancers, which had passed the right flank in the obscurity, came galloping in upon the rear of the line at the instant of its developement, and slew or took two thirds of the brigade. One battalion only (the thirty-first) being still in column, escaped the storm, and maintained its ground; while the French horsemen, riding violently over every thing else, penetrated to all parts, In the tumult, a lancer fell upon Beresford; but the marshal, a man of great strength, putting his spear aside, cast him from his saddle; and a shift of wind blowing aside the mist and smoke, the mischief was perceived from the plains by General Lumley, who sent four squadrons out upon the Lancers, and cut many of them off. During this first unhappy effort of the second division, so great was the confusion, that the Spanish line continued to fire without cessation, although the British were before them; whereupon Beresford, finding his exhortations to advance fruitless, seized an ensign, and bore him and his colours, by main force, to the front; yet the troops would not follow, and the man went back again on being released. In this crisis, the weather, which had ruined Colborne's brigade, also prevented Soult from seeing the whole extent of the field of battle, and he still kept his heavy columns together. His Cavalry, indeed: began to hem in that of the allies; but the fire of the horse-artillery enabled Lumley, covered as he was by the bed of the Aroya, and supported by the fourth division, to check him on the plain, while Colborne still maintained the heights with the thirty-first regiment: the British artillery, under Major Dickson, was likewise coming fast into action; and William Stewart, who had escaped the charge of the Lancers was again mounting the hill with General Houghton's brigade, which he brought on with the same vehemence, but, instructed by his previous misfortune, in a juster order of battle. The weather now cleared, and a fire poured into the thickest of the French columns, convinced Soult that the day was yet to be won. Houghton's regiment soon got footing on the summit. Dickson placed the artillery in line, the remaining brigade of the second division came up to the left, and two Spanish corps at last moved forward. The enemy's infantry then recoiled, yet, soon recovering, renewed the fight with greater violence than before; the cannon on both sides discharged showers of grape at half range, and the peals of musketry were incessant and often within pistol shot; but the close formation of the French embarrassed their battle, and the British line would not yield them one inch of ground nor a moment of time to open their ranks. Their fighting was, however, fierce and dangerous. Stewart was twice hurt; Colonel Duckworth, of the forty-eighth, was slain; and the gallant Houghton who had received many wounds without shrinking, fell, and died in the act of cheering his men. Still the struggle continued with unabated fury. Colonel Inglis, twenty-two other officers, and more than four hundred men, out of five hundred and seventy that had mounted the hill, fell in the fifty-seventh alone; and the other regiments were scarcely better off not one-third were standing in any. Ammunition failed, and, as the English fire slackened, the enemy established a column in advance upon the right flank; the play of Dickson's artillery checked them a moment; but again the Polish lancers charging, captured six guns. And in this desperate crisis, Beresford who had already withdrawn the 13th dragoons from the banks of the river, and brought Hamilton's Portuguese into a situation to cover a retrograde movement, wavered; destruction stared him in the face, his personal resources were exhausted, and the unhappy thought of a retreat rose in his agitated mind. Yet no order to that effect was given; and it was urged by some about him, that the day might still be redeemed with the fourth division. While he hesitated, Colonel Hardinge boldly ordered General Cole to advance; and then riding to Colonel Abercrombie, who commanded the remaining brigade of the second division, directed him also to push forward into the fight. The die being thus cast, Beresford acquiesced, that this terrible battle was continued. The fourth division had only two brigades in the field; the one Portuguese, under General Harvy,—the other, commanded by Sir W. Myers, and composed of the seventh and twentythird British regiments, was called the Fusileer brigade. General Cole directed the Portuguese to move between Lumley's dragoons and the hill, where they were immediately charged by some of the French horsemen, but beat them off with great loss: meanwhile he led the fusileers in person up the height. At this time six guns were in the enemy's possession; the whole of Werlé's reserves were coming forward to reinforce the front column of the French; and the remnant of Houghton's brigade could no longer maintain its ground: the field was heaped with carcasses, the lancers were riding furiously about the captured artillery on the upper part of the hill, and on the lower slopes a Spanish and English regiment, in mutual error, were exchanging volleys: behind all, General Hamilton's Portuguese, in withdrawing from the heights above the bridge, appeared to be in retreat. The conduct of a few brave men soon changed this state of affairs. Colonel Robert Arbuthnot, pushing between the double fire of the mistaken troops, arrested that mischief; while Cole, with the fusileers, flanked by a battalion of the Lusitanian legion under Colonel Hawkshawe, mounted the hill, dispersed the lancers, recovered the captured guns, and appeared on the right of Houghton's brigade, exactly as Abercrombie passed it on the left. Such a gallant line, issuing from the midst of the smoke rapidly separating itself from the confused and broken multitude, startled the enemy's heavy masses, which were increasing and pressing onwards as to an assured victory; they wavered, hesitated, and then vomiting forth a storm of fire, hastily endeavoured to enlarge their front; while a fearful discharge of grape from all their artillery whistled though the British ranks Myers was killed; Cole and the three colonels, Ellis, Blakeney, and Hawkshawe, fell wounded; and the fusileer battalion struck by the iron tempest, reeled and staggered like sinking ships. Suddenly and sternly recovering, they closed on their terrible enemies; and then was seen with what a strength and majesty the British soldier fights. In vain did Soult, by voice and gesture, animate his Frenchmen; in vain did the hardiest veterans, extricating themselves from the crowded columns, sacrifice their lives to gain time for the mass to open out on such a fair field; in vain did the mass itself bear up, and, fiercely striving, fire indiscriminately upon friends and foes; while the horsemen, hovering on the flank, threatened to charge the advancing line. Nothing could stop that astonishing infantry. To sudden burst of undisciplined valour, no nervous enthusiasm, weakened the stability of their order; their flashing eyes were bent on the dark columns in their front; their measured tread shook the ground; their dreadful volleys swept away the head of every formation; their deafening shouts overpowered the dissonant cries that broke from all parts of the tumultuous crowd, as foot by foot, and with a horrid carnage, it was driven by the incessant vigour of the attack to the farthest edge of the hill. In vain did the French reserves joining with the struggling multitude, endeavour to sustain the fight; their efforts only increased the irremediable confusion, and the mighty mass giving way like a loosened cliff, went, headlong down the ascent. The rain flowed after in streams discoloured with blood; and fifteen hundred unwounded men, the remnant of six thousand unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on the fatal hill!"

Our task for the present draws to a close: and, after the expression of our cordial thanks to the author for the able execution of his undertaking we divest ourselves of our characters as critics, and as Englishmen, express our national pride, our triumphant satisfaction, at finding written proofs, beyond the reach of foreign hatred, or contemporaneous jealousy, that the defence of Portugal, and the discomfiture of her invaders, was not decided by a cast of "fortune's faithless die;" but was solely due to the sagacious designs and skilful combinations of our general and countrymen, Arthur, Duke of Wellington.—*Lit. Gazette.*

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

On Tuesday a respectably-dressed young man, named *Thomas M'Gill*, was charged before Mr. Minshull, at Bow-street, with having feloniously intermarried with Miss Elizabeth Campbell, under the assumed name of Henry Augustus Turnaud, he having been married at the time to another female. It appeared, from the statement of Miss Campbell, a fashionably-dressed and fine young woman, that she met the defendant about seven moths ago in one of the Paddington stages, when he introduced himself to her as an officer in the navy, and represented himself as the brother-in-law of the Countess of Shrewsbury. He spoke of his having been engaged in several actions, and said that he had lately been promoted to the rank of post-captain. He followed her home, and having introduced himself to her brother, his visits were permitted, and in a month or two after they were married, by license, at St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch. The prisoner lived with her for about a fortnight, and then withdrew himself from the house of his mother-in-law, and it was subsequently discovered that he was a married man at the time of his marrying Miss Campbell, and that his wife and children resided at No. 10. Dorset-place, Kensington-road.—Mr. Minshull remarked that this case afforded a melancholy proof of the impropriety of parents suffering their daughters to enter common stage-coaches, where it was ten to one that they would meet with fellows like the prisoner, who knew how to avail themselves of the opportunity which was thus afforded. The prisoner's father said that he himself had caused his son to be apprehended on this charge, and all he prayed of the magistrate was, that his son might be brought to trial with as little delay as possible. He then added that his son's defence would give a very different appearance to the case. The fact was, that Miss Campbell had given him more encouragement than any young lady ought to have given to a strange young man, of whom she knew nothing. Miss Campbell had actually accompanied his son to the theatre on the very first night of their acquaintance. Miss Campbell indignantly denied this, and declared, upon her honour, that it was untrue. The prisoner, who appeared to treat the matter with the greatest indifference, and frequently laughed when the young lady was giving her evidence, was then remanded to give time for the production of evidence necessary to establish the fact of the first marriage.

["The case affords a melancholy instance" of the twaddle in which these magistrates constantly indulge in the matters which come before them. "Some persons are robbed in the streets; therefore let no one walk in the streets; one person is run over by a carriage in crossing the street; therefore let no one ever set foot on the carriage-way," is the reasoning of the sage. In what a state is the middle class of society, if what he says is true; in what a state of ignorance is he, if it is false what he says, that it is ten to one that every stage-coach contains scoundrels, married scoundrels, ready, at the hazard of transportation, to prey upon the ignorant of the other sex. The melancholy instance which the case does afford on the parts both of the mother and the daughter, is of the prevalent neglect of that part of female education which consists in the developement of the reasoning faculty, and its application to self government, and the formation of prudential habits. Unless they are thus enabled to protect themselves, no vigilance of others can pro-

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tect them; they are never safe even under an eastern guard.]—*Examiner. March* 27.

MANSION-HOUSE.

A case occured here, which is strongly illustrative of the defects of our penal legislation and international law. A valet, named *Raynard*, was charged by an old French nobleman, named Count Viella, with having robbed him of between 800. and 900*l.* in gold coin. The prisoner had lived for 20 years with the nobleman, who had treated him with the kindness and indulgence rarely displayed in this country, but which, in France, is habitually excercised towards domestic servants, who are usually considered part of the family, and reciprocally display feelings of personal attachment. The prisoner, however, was tempted by the money, which he stole, and absconded with it to England. Hither his master followed him, and caused him to be apprehended. Mr. Cope, the marshal, found upon him a great portion of the money. Whilst in prison it was suggested to the prisoner by some of the inmates, that he had better, for his protection, obtain the assistance of an English lawyer. A lawyer was soon found, whose first important act was to request the magistrate to order some of the money taken from the prisoner to be restored to him, to enable him to make that defence which the benevolence of the English law ever allowed to the accused. The magistrate (Alderman Wood) ordered a sum of money to be given up for this purpose, without determining or staying to inquire whether the money for which the prisoner, asked belonged to him (for that would be to try the prisoner, a thing abhorrent to the English law). The case came on for examination, and the prosecutor attended with his solicitor. When they were met by the English lawyer, who contended that there was not the slightest ground for the detention of his client: they could not take cognizance of offences committed abroad. when a stranger landed in England, he was entitled to the protection of the English law, which recognised no foreign interference with him. He was a free man.—The Lord Mayor asked the prisoner whether he was disposed to give up his master's poverty?

The prisoner who when he was apprehended by Mr. Cope, acknowledged the robbery, and declared, in a tone of contrition, that he did not know what could possess him to rob so good a master) now acting under legal advice, shook his head, and said in French, "No, no! it is my own, and I shall not give up a farthing of it"

The solicitor for the Count said that he feared that his lordship would be compelled to discharge the prisoner.

The Lord Mayor was very sorry for it, and asked whether Prince Talleyrand and the Secretary of State had been applied to on the subject?—The Solicitor to the Count said, that Prince Talleyrand had declined interfering in a case of the kind, as such interference could not be consonant with the general practice; but his Excellency was most desirous that, if possible, the money should be restored to the master.

The English lawyer, in a tone of surprise, as if at an injurious suggestion, protested against such an act. No one could justly meddle with his client's money.—The Lord Mayor: It is greatly to be lamented that so great a vallain should be allowed to escape; and I hope that his Majesty's government will add to the great character they have achieved by preventing England from being a place of refuge to such characters.

The prisoner was standing very calmly at the bar, evidently indifferent to what was going forward. At this moment a door opened opposite to the place in which he was, and his venerable master suddenly appeared before him. Such an appearance, it was evident to all, was wholly unexpected by the prisoner, whose countenance underwent an instantaneous change, his lip quivered, and the hand with which he held the bar trembled,

The Count immediately went over to the prisoner (who was making a desperate effort to appear unconcerned), and addressed him in French to the following effect:—"Why have you treated a kind master with such ingratitude? What provocation did I ever give to you that you should deprive me of my property? Did I ever deny you any request? Did you not find me a physician to you when you were sick; and had you ever any reason to reproach me with being a severe, or an unreasonable, or an intemperate master? Answer me."—(The prisoner uttered not a word, but trembled excessively.)—The Count; "Well you admit that I have been all this. How, then, could you force yourself to do me this injustice? For twenty years you have been treated confidentially and affectionately, and, by way of recompence, you rob me! You have compelled me to alter my will, in which I had not forgotten those whom I believed to be my faithful servants. In my old age you fret me with an act of ingratitude, which it is impossible for me to reflect upon without the deepest pain; and what more bitterly grieves me is, that you are so hardened in guilt as to persist in keeping the plunder. This species of offence must give the people of this country a dreadful opinion of ours; never was there witnessed at an English court of justice an instance of a man who, having committed a robbery and confessed it, and exhibited symptoms of compunction, turned round upon the person he had injured, and abandoned the just feeling by which he was visited! Is it possible that you refuse to give me back my own? You have now an opportunity of retrieving your character in some degree: seize that opportunity, and I shall forgive you from my heart."

The prisoner, after a struggle, in which cupidity overcame contrition, said, as he was, no doubt, tutored by his legal adviser, "No, Sir; the money is not yours, it is mine."

Mr. Hobler begged that the Count would hold no further conversation with so base a villain.—The Count said it was almost incredible that such a case could occur. He had never before suspected the prisoner capable of a dishonest action.

The Lord Mayor again regretted that he could not act in the case. He hoped that no part of the money would be given up to so great a villain, and told him to quit the office.

We understand that Mr. Cope afterwards gave up the money he had taken from the prisoner to the Count, upon receiving an indemnification; and we were also told that the Count has been advised, in order to avoid the issue of an action, of which the result might be a verdict in favour of the thief (so strangely are the laws of property constituted), to divide the sum with his plunderer,

[The mass of techaical lawyers and patriotic declaimers are equally ignorant and indiscriminate in their legislation. Being desirous of protecting political fugitives from the pursuit of oppressors—that is, being desirous of protecting bnt a small portion of the immense mass of fugitives from state to state—they have accomplished this by a rule blindly protecting all. We protect the French culprits—the French Government, with occasional exceptions, returns the compliment by protecting ours; and in each country they mouth about the rights of man, and the inviolability of the soil. Thus too do the American lawyers and legislators talk about making their country the refuge for the oppressed, and really constitute it the "European villain's home." By these means do lawyers contribute to impair the security of property in each country. It is the Chance of escape to America or to the Continent which supplies the temptation, or the motive, to known persons to commit large depredations; but for this motive we should rarely have such defaulters as a Rowland Stephenson, and similar depredators on commercial property. It does not seem to have occurred to any persons that it was possible to give up this class of depredators, and at the same time to protect political fugitives. In 1828. a gentleman who has paid much attention to penal jurisprudence was prepared to submit to the legislature a remedy for this evil; but he could find none of the popular members of our legislature either competent or willing to bring forward the measure. We are informed that we have now the honour to have in this land of liberty 135 French convicts at large amongst us, in addition to our own; that amongst this assortment are many parricides—wretches who have murdered their parents in order to obtain possession of their property, and having fled to England, remain here in security.—ED.] *Examiner, April*, 3.

UNION-HALL.—A respectable-looking female, verging on fifty years of age, applied to the magistrates at this office, on Tuesday, for the assistance of an officer, under these circumstances. She stated that she resided on the Brixton road, and had been robbed of a set of artificial teeth, that cost her thirty guineas. She suspected that a lady, who boarded in the same house with her, had stolen them. "Three days ago," continued the applicant, "she was without a single tooth in her head, and since I have missed my teeth, she appears at the dinner-table with a complete set in her jaws. I cannot, however, positively swear that they are the set I have lost; but from the manner in which her cheeks are plumped out, I have little doubt they are mine I took the full set out of my mouth on Monday night, after supper, left them on the dressing-glass, which stood on the table in my chamber, and went down the next morning to breakfast without them. In the interval between breakfast and the time I went up again, they were taken. The suspected lady sleeps on the same floor with me, and her absence from breakfast on the morning in question excited a good deal of surprise, and has induced me since to believe firmly that she is the thief." The Magistrate deplored the applicant's loss, but said he could not assist her, and she retired from the office evidently disappointed.

FEMALE FASHIONS.

(*From the Ladies' Museum.*)

RIDING DRESS.—A habit composed of very fine cloth; the colour is *vert des Indes*; the skirt is of the usual length, but rather wider than they have hitherto been made, and disposed in deep plaits round the waist. An embroidery in braiding adorns the border. The *corsage* is of a novel form, being made close up to the throat, with a small falling collar, and beautifully embroidered in braiding of the finest kind: on the bust the braiding corresponds with the habit. The sleeve is wide to the bend of the arm, from thence to the waist it sets close. Cambric *chemisette*, with a square falling collar, lightly embroidered. Cravat of lilac *gros de Naples*. Small round black beaver hat, with a pea-green veil edged with an *effilé*.

EVENING DRESS.—A dress of bird-of-Paradise coloured *gros d' Orient*. The *corsage*, cut square, and of a delicate height, is trimmed with a row of rich blond lace, set on very deep and full behind and round the shoulders, but shallow in the centre of the bosom. Very short full sleeves. The skirt is trimmed *en tablier*, with very broad gauze riband to correspond; it is disposed in rows, each finished by a *nœud en tulippe*. The *beret* is composed of Swedish blue crape, elegantly ornamented with gold *galon* and *esprits*.

DINNER DRESS.—A dress of *Provins* rose-coloured *gaze de soie*,, over *gros de Naples* to correspond; the *corsage* sets close to the shape, is cut low, and trimmed round the upper part of the bust by a row of narrow blond lace, which stands up. A bias fold, trimmed with very broad blond lace, surrounds the bust, and forms a *demi cœur* in front. Long sleeves of white figured gauze, over short full ones of rose-coloured satin. The skirt is trimmed with a single fall of very rich blond lace. The hat is of rose-coloured satin, trimmed under the brim with *coques* of rose-coloured and white gauze riband. A bouquet of white and rose-coloured ostrich feathers, placed on the left side of the crown, falls over the brim. The jewellery is dead gold and cameos.

BALL DRESS.—A crape dress; the colour is a beautiful shade of French gray, the *corsage* is bordered with blond lacc, draped at the upper part *a la Sevigné* and formed into the shape of a heart at the lower part, by a blond lace trimming. *Béret* sleeve, surmounted by a row of points, also edged with blond lace. The skirt is trimmed with a wreath of white ostrich feathers, placed in opposite directions round the border. The hair is dressed in very high braids and bows behind, and parted in the Madonna style upon the forehead. A bouquet of white ostrich feathers is placed very far back, and ornaments of gold and pearls decorate the hair in front. Necklace and ear-rings of brilliant gold.—*Examiner, April*, 2.

MISCELLANEA.

TURKEY.—Letters of the 23d ult. have been received from Constantinople, by way of Marseilles. It is said in them that a conspiracy had just been discovered, the object of which was to overthrow the Nizam-Gedid, and re-establish the corps of Janissaries on its former footing. The plan was supposed to have extensive ramifications, and this is, in fact, partly proved by the insurrectionary movements which took place, nearly at the time of its discovery, in some of the European provinces of Turkey. The usual expeditious mode was restored to by the Sultan on the discovery of the conspiracy, and between seven hundred and eight hundred heads were immediately disposed of to serve as a warning to his discontented subjects generally. At the date of these letters the executions had not yet ceased; but it was "hoped" that this summary mode of silencing the disaffected, and the renewed vigilance of the police, would insure the preservation of tranquility. Nothing seems to have been yet known in the capital of the general insurrection in Roumelia.

NEW LONDON BRIDGE.—The works of this splendid structure are rapidly advancing to completion. It is expected that very shortly before Christmas next, the ceremony of opening the bridge to the public will take place, in which their Majesties, many of the Ministers, and other distinguished personages, will take a prominent part. The works on the bridge are carried on with great activity. Three-fourths of the parapet on either side have been completed, and nearly the same quantity of the footway is finished. All the stairs are completed. On the Surrey side, the water is approached by a descent of about sixty-five steps, which have a very noble appearance, and are of a very easy ascent, owing to their width and slight acclivity. On the City side there are about eighty steps, the ground here being higher than on the other side of the river. The roadway upon the bridge is about 40 feet broad, and the pavement on each side about nine feet. The carriage-road will be much deeper than the foot pavements, but the many complaints now made as to the insecurity of the passage over Blackfriars-bridge will not exist in the new London-bridge, as there are two steps formed, in order that an easy ascent from the road-way to the pavement may be effected. The parapets are about four feet high, and on looking over them a fine view is obtained of the Custom-house and shipping below, and of St. Paul's, and other public buildings above the bridge. The approaches to the bridge on the Southwark side are nearly completed. The pavement on the western side is finished, and is not less than eleven feet wide. The formation of the road way has been a work of great care and attention, and the traffic over the bridge by heavy laden waggons, &c. added to the descent which exists, will put to a severe test the strength and durability of this portion of the structure. An immense iron roller of great weight has been drawn over the road to make it firm.

MISS FOOTE'S MARRIAGE WITH LORD HARRINGTON.—Miss Foote, who is now the Countess of Harrington, was born in the year 1798, and is consequently in her thirty-third year. The Earl of Harrington completed his fifty-first year on the day preceding his nuptials. Miss Foote made her *debut* at the Plymouth Theatre, in the character of *Juliet*, in July, 1810. Her successful personation of this character procured her an engagement at Covent-Garden Theatre, and she made her first appearence on the 26th May, 1813, as *Amanthis*, in *The Child of Nature*. Lord Harrington, better known for many years by the title of Viscount Petersham, succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, the late Earl, in September, 1829. The present Peer moved in the courtly and convivial circles of his late Majesty, in whose household his Lordship held the office of Lord of the Bedchamber. It seems the Earl had been one of Miss Foote's admirers for some time past, and since her engagement at the Olympic, his Lordship was very particular in his attentions at the residence of the lady and her parents in Keppell-street, Russell-square. Her Ladyship's wedding-dresses are stated to be superb. The Earls two eldest sisters, the Ladies Anna Maria and Charlotte August Stanhope, married the Marquess of Tavistock and the Duke of Leinster.

We are informed that it is intended to bring in an Act of Parliament for the purpose of changing the name of the Princess Victoria to Charlotte. This will be a very proper compliance with what, we are sure, is a national wish, and will be received with joy by the whole people. The Duchess of Kent and the young Princess have been staying several days at Buxted Park, on a visit to the Earl of Liverpool, from whence they departed on Monday both being in excellent health.

FATAL OPERATION.—An operation on Saturday week was performed at Guy's Hospital, on Hoo Loo, a Chinese, to whom we alluded some time back. Mr. Aston Key was the operator, and he was assisted by Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Addison, Mr. Callaway, Mr. B. Cooper, and other eminent men. The operation consisted in removing from the lower part of the patient's body a tumour weighing 56lbs. and four feet in circumference. About 16oz. of venous blood were lost in the dissection, but the patient appeared to suffer greatly from the loss of that quantity, which would not have dangerously affected an European. Brandy was frequently administered, but failed to rally the action of the heart. Eight ounces, kindly given from the arm of a gentleman present were then transfused into the dying mans veins, but all proved unavailing, and the poor fellow in a short time expired. The operation had excited surprising interest, and crowds of professional gentlemen and others were unable to obtain admission to witness it, the theatre being full to overflow.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—We give an outline of the lecture on rail-road travelling, on Tuesday, by Mr. Ainger. After dwelling on the early knowledge of the subject, and the defeated hopes of travellers to be propelled by steam without rail-roads, the lecturer spoke of the antiquity of wooden rail-roads, and continued—The first iron rail-way was laid down in 1770, and consisted of plates cast in short lengths, and having a transverse section like the letter L; the horizonial part of which received the tire of wheels, while the upright part served to prevent them from sliding off the rail. Such a form is manifestly very imperfect, because the internal angle is apt to receive any stones or dirt that may be throwa into it, and, in practice, this proved so great an inconvenience, that roads constructed in this manner were often so choaked up as to become little, better or even worse, then a common road; yet it is a singular fact, that in so apparently simple an arrangement, no improvement was effected till 1790, when the rails were made in the form of a parallelogram, or like a board turned up edgeways. This form presented so narrow an edge at the top, that the wheels were cut by running upon it. To these succeeded rails of a compound form, having the lower part of the section a parallelogram, and the upper part an oval, as at the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road. The iron is further economized by making the rails deeper in the middle of their length than at their bearings—an expedient now commonly practised in all kinds of metal machinery. The plates rest upon bearers, called "chairs," and are united by a very ingenious contrivance, which prevents the possibility of derangement from expansion. Whether wrought or cast is best adapted for railways, is still a question among engineers. Cast iron is cheapest, and least liable to rust—but wrought-iron may be forged in pieces of great length, by which great firmness is given to the road.

Of the steam-carriages, several accounts have already appeared, and the principal fact connected with their construction, and in which they differ most essentially from carriages drawn by horses, is this, that they are employed to most advantage when the maximum of their power is adapted to a perfectly level road. It does not answer to have much power in reserve, and therefore they are not at all calculated to ascend hills. Various contrivances have been made to overcome this difficulty; and fixed engines, and others to act as auxiliaries in particular situations, have been resorted to, and may be used with success where the nature of the country renders a level surface impracticable, with due attention to economy.

The expense of the rail-way itself forms a very inconsiderable portion of the total cost of a rail-road. In that of Liverpool, it did not exceed 20 per cent. of the whole expense; and if we may judge from the general face of the country, there can be few situations where so naturally level a line exists for so greate a distance.

SAVINGS' BANKS.—According to a Parliamentary return just printed, the gross amoun of sums received on account of savings' banks is, since their establishment in 1817, £20,760,228.--Amount of sums paid, £5,648,338 The balance therefore is, £15,111,890. It also states that the gross amount of interest paid and credited in savings' banks by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt is, £5,141,410.8s.7d. *Liv. Times April 26th.*

A GENTEEL TURN-OUT.—When Sir Agustin Fitzgerald was proceeding to read an address from the gentlemen of Clare to Lord Anglesey, Mr. W. Mahon (the Ogreman's brother), rudely interrupting him, begged to assure his Excellency that there were many gentlemen of Clare who dissented from that address. "Very well, Sir," said the Lord Lieutenant, "I shall receive it, then, at the address of those gentlemen only who shall remain in this room." The hint was too plain—and Mr. W. Mahon made a dancing-master's bow, and retired.

On the 6th inst. the Princess Joan of Saxony was delivered of a Prince, who on the following day was baptised by the name of *Frederick Augustus-Ernest-Ferdinand-William-Louis-Athony-Nepomucene-Maria Baptiste-Xavier!*

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